The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2202. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...ST BY TELEGRAPH.

...Telegraph Company's Office—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

...ATE LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

...of the First Overland Mail in St. Louis.

...Reception by the Citizens—Procession, Speeches, &c.

...ary of California News—The Indian War in Oregon, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

Hon. Alex. Holland:

Mr. BUTTERFIELD will be here this evening, with the Overland Mail, twenty-three days from San Fran... S. M. ALLEN.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The California Overland Mail, by the Southern ... will reach here to-night. It has been twenty ... out. The dates from San Francisco are to ... September, ten days later than *via* Panama.

... FROM MR. BUTTERFIELD TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The President has received a telegraphic dis... from JOHN BUTTERFIELD, President of the Over... Mail Company, dated St. Louis, Oct. 9, inform... that the great overland mail arrived there ... San Francisco in twenty-three days and ... hours, and that the stages brought through six ...

THE PRESIDENT

The President replied by telegraph, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...field, President, &c.:

... dispatch has been received. I cordially ... you upon the result. It is a glorious ... civilization and the Union. Settlements ... follow the course of the road, and the East ... West will be bound together by a chain of ... ricans which can never be broken.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

...of News from California, Fraser River and Oregon.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 10.

The Overland California mail arrived here at 9 ... last night. A large number of prominent ... assembled at the Pacific Railroad dépôt on ... of the train from Jefferson City.

BUTTERFIELD was greeted with a hearty welcome, ... cordially received in a brief but highly complimen... by JOHN F. DARBY, Esq., on behalf of the ... of St. Louis. Mr. BUTTERFIELD responded in ... appropriate manner, returning his warmest thanks ... unexpected demonstration and the cordial ap... of his labors by the citizens of St. Louis. The ... was escorted to the Post-Office by a long pro..., accompanied by bands of music.

The *California*, of the 14th of September, pre... expressly for the Overland mail, furnishes the ... summary of the California news:

... of telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake ... been commenced.

... news from Fraser's River is unimportant. ... was still too high for successful mining pur...

...at Victoria were much depressed.

...tes from Oregon are to the 8th of September. ... had had a skirmish with the Indians on ... Okinagan, in which Lieut. ALLEN and six Indians ... killed.

... of miners under Major ROBINSON had been ... by the Indians on the Wenatshe, in which ... man was killed.

... had obtained credit at the Dalles, that ... PALMER'S party had been massacred near ...

...old diggings had been found on the Wenatshe ...

...Burning of an American Ship.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

A telegraphic dispatch received in London, Sept. ... Cadiz, says that the ship *Cashangar*, of Bos... Captain GARDNER, from Sunderland, England, ... was burned to the water's edge on the night ... 3d of September. The crew were saved. The ... was a fine vessel, and was built in East ... last Fall by C. F. & H. D. GARDINER.

The new Bank of Mutual Redemption was admitted ... of the Associated Banks of Boston at a meet... of the representatives of the Associated Banks at ... Clearing-House to-day. The vote on the question ... admission was unanimous.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 9.

Three immense mass meetings are being held ... to-night, by the People's, Democratic, and ... American Parties, in the immediate vicinity ... Independence Hall. The utmost enthusiasm is ... at each meeting. The general impression ... majority on Tuesday will run very close be... the several parties.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 10.

The Independence correspondent of the *Repub...* says that the Santa Fé mail arrived on the 3d inst.

The Navajo Indians still refuse to surrender the ... murderer of Major BROOKS' servant.

An August 29 a fight occurred between a small de... of troops, under Major MCLEAN, and the In... at Bear Springs, in which MCLEAN was severely ... and six or eight Navajos were killed.

Col. LORING'S command was expected at Fort ... in a few days.

General GARLAND, Major NICHOLS and Captain EAS... had left for the States.

Explosion of the Steamer Hercules—Eleven Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The freight steamer *Hercules*, running on the ... Lawrence River from Montreal, a new and very ... boat, blew up this morning while passing up the ... Rapids 18 miles below Ogdensburg. All ... crew are missing but two, who are so badly burn... that it is doubtful if they will survive.

A vessel that arrived at Ogdensburg this morning reports seeing floating in the lower end of Lake On... the upper works of a steamer. As several ... and other boats are not heard from, fears are ... for their safety.

The gale has but slightly subsided.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Oct. 10.

Several lives were lost by the explosion of the ... *Hercules*, yesterday morning. The boat was ... by CALVIN & BRECK, of Kingston, C. W.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

BULLETIN FROM THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The Howard Association of New-Orleans deem it their duty to inform the country that the prolonged existence of yellow fever and the present great mortality are solely owing to the influx of strangers, who rapidly fall victims. Timely notice will be issued by this Association of the decadence and disappearance of the epidemic. F. SMIDT, Pres'd't.

E. A. RICARDY, Sec'y.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The deaths in this city, by yellow fever, yesterday, were 64.

The Mutiny on Board the Junior.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

In the case of PLUMMER and seven others im... in the mutiny on board and murder of the ... of the whaling ship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, ... Court to-day held the defendants to bail in $3,000 ... each, for trial on the charge of mutiny, and fully com... them to jail on the charge of murder.

The Washington Aqueduct.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.

Captain MEIGS has contracted with the Warren ... Foundery at Phillipsburg for a large portion of the ... water pipes for the Washington Aqueduct.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, with 162 passengers.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* arrived here from ... at 7 o'clock this morning. Her mail bags were already made up, and went South in the morning train, which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 9.

A collision occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, last night, between two freight trains, near Mitchell, Indiana, by which the conductor, engineer, fireman and breakman were killed.

Col. Preston and the Mission to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 9.

Colonel PRESTON has accepted the nomination of Minister to Spain.

Nothing of the Indian Empire.

CALAIS, Me., Sunday, Oct. 10—Evening.

The line east of this place is not in working order this evening, so that it is impossible to obtain any communication with Halifax, at which port the steamship *Indian Empire* is now fully due, with Galway dates of the 28th ult.

The Drift of Quarantine Affairs.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW BUILDINGS TO BE AWARDED TO-DAY—THE ARK PROJECT, THE STATE OFFICERS AND THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS—HOW THE TROOPS CAN BE REMOVED—WILL COMMODORE VANDERBILT MEDIATE?

To-day the Committee of Construction, on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, will award to contractors the building of offices, residences for the officers of Quarantine, residences for the Health officer and bargemen, barge-house, &c. The hospitals, which have been under centract five or six days past, are going up rapidly, and will be completed by the 1st of November, or thereabout. If the number of patients in the hospitals increase for the next few weeks as they have for the past half-a-dozen days, the comfortable and permanent brick hospitals will be very grateful and serviceable to the sick. In connection with the new hospitals which are being erected, a new feature of arrangement has been adopted. Attached to each hospital, but separated from the main building, there is an L arranged for sleeping apartments for the nurses. This feature is commended for the reason that it saves the nurses the necessity of sleeping in the same ward where the patient is. The slight attack of cold weather admonishes the Health authorities of the port and the Commissioners of Emigration that no delay is admissible in their duty of providing for the sick at Quarantine. Since the visit of the State officers to the Lower Bay, when the floating hospital project was virtually thrown overboard, there has been no hesitation with the Commissioners of Emigration respecting the propriety of pushing ahead permanent and commodious structures at Quarantine, to take the place of the hospitals and other buildings demolished by the mob. It is now currently rumored at Staten Island that the Governor, from his own observation on his last visit to the Lower Bay, was perfectly satisfied, and so expressed himself, that the floating-hospital project of the Quarantine Comissioners would not answer the purpose: and that he would not consent to the expenditure of a penny of the State's money towards the construction of the floating arks. The State officers associated with the Quarantine Commissioners agreed to have the plans of the latter, in respect to the arks and a crescent basin, examined by engineers to be appointed by themselves, (the State officers.) This restriction upon what have always been considered the prerogatives of the Commissioners, is not at all relished, and it is rumored that the Commissioners threaten to resign. To soften the indignity, it was stated that the law required the appointment of engineers by the State officers, but this apology would not go down. The statute does not require any such thing. On the other hand, it is claimed that the law contemplated the appointment of Commissioners of sufficient intelligence and integrity to make a judicious selection of engineers. Under the circumstances the Commissioners are not blamed for feeling the shaft aimed at them.

The common sentiment of the Island, since the visit of the State officers, is that nothing need be expected as to the removal of Quarantine, except what is being done, until after action is taken by the State Legislature. The concurrence of Commodore VANDERBILT with Mayor TIEMANN'S views has had its effect, and is felt from one end of the Island to the other. The opinion is prevalent that if the Commodore should interest himself with the authorities of the port, and with the leading men of the Island, the Governor would be induced very soon to call off the troops. The islanders are growing anxious over the whole subject, and not the least of their anxiety arises about the preliminary movements in the selection of a member of Assembly. They are making an effort to get a man who will be strong and yet discreet, as their interests must be vitally affected in many ways by the proceedings of the next Legislature.

On the 8th instant all the vessels in the lower bay from infected ports were allowed to proceed to the Upper Quarantine. The United States steam-frigate *Susquehannah* alone remains. On and after Nov. 1, vessels from domestic ports will not be required to stop at Quarantine, unless such port should be infected at the time of sailing, such as New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, &c.

QUARANTINE CHARGES—ANOTHER LETTER TO MAYOR TIEMANN.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the subject of alleged extortionate charges at Quarantine for lighterage, stevedores' and coopers' work, have addressed a lengthy letter to Mayor TIEMANN in reply to his communication and accompanying affidavits of the 18th ult., which was made in answer to a call of the merchants for information on that subject. This rejoinder of the Committee goes very fully into the whole subject, and is intended to show that the parties having charge of the lightering business have been obliged to employ outsiders to do such portion of the work as they were unable to perform, granting them permits, for which a large per centage is retained. They state that heretofore the business has been done by any one who chose to engage in it and give the necessary bonds for the observance of Quarantine regulations; that under the present system many of these lightermen come to the City and lodge within its limits. They desire to see the whole business thrown open to competition, allowing any responsible stevedore to enter the field who will give bonds for the due observance of Quarantine regulations. Instances of onerous charges are cited for towing vessels from the Lower Bay by the *Cinderella*, and of various heavy charges for freight, passengers and provisions. The Committee express the opinion that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the evil complained of, no cotton will be sent here next year from Southern ports, and but very little sugar from the West Indies. Among those who complain loudest of the detention of their vessels at Quarantine, and of the charges for lighterage, cooperage, &c., are Messrs. R. L. & A. STEWART, who are large importers of sugars from Cuba, (where yellow fever has prevailed severely during the Summer, rendering great precautions necessary by the Board of Health at our Quarantine.) Some of their vessels have been sent to Bristol, R. I., where they have been discharged, the cargoes being reshipped to this City at a great saving in expense. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. make similar statements respecting cargoes of cotton and rice from Charleston and Savannah.

The answer of the Board of Health to all these complaints will probably be forthcoming in due time. Thus far they have shown no disposition to connive at unreasonable charges, or other unnecessary restrictions upon commerce, but being charged with the protection of the health and lives of the City during a season when more yellow fever has been imported from abroad than for many years past, and where almost every vessel from Cuban ports and from New-Orleans bound to New-York, have lost more or less of their crews by disease, a great responsibility rested upon them, the conflict between the ship-owners and the health and busiess interests of the City placing them constantly between two fires. They allege that should yellow fever, in an epidemic form, break out in our midst, the loss to the business of the City in every department would be immense. Against this, and the lives of the people, they are not disposed to weigh a temporary inconvenience to the shipping for two or three months of the year. Happily, on the 8th of October most of these restrictions upon vessels from the South were removed, and the main causes of complaints must therefore cease.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane* left her anchorage at Quarantine on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to sea. She touches at St. Thomas for supplies on her way to Paraguay.

OUR SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.—The Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches to the 5th of July from Commodore TATTNALL, in command of the squadron in the East Indies and Chinese seas. The Commodore states his intention of impressing the Japanese with a proper idea of our power by making a full display of the squadron. The squadron would return to the coast of China about the last of October,

STATE POLITICS.

Speech of the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Democratic Candidate for Governor.

DELIVERED AT UTICA, OCT. 8.

From Our Own Reporter.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The Hon AMASA J. PARKER, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a large meeting at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, last evening. In the course of his speech, Judge PARKER denied that he had voted against the right of petition in Congress.

On his introduction to the audience, the Judge was received with rounds of applause, and proceeded to speak as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come before you, to-night, in compliance with your call, not for the purpose of speaking at all of the candidates that are before the people for different offices, but to speak briefly of some of the great questions of National and of State interest, in which all of us, as citizens of this State and Nation, are most deeply concerned. I speak not of men, but of principles. Men are nothing, principles everything, in sustaining this Government of ours. I come before you at a time of great public interest—at the conclusion of a great struggle that has lasted for several years in this country, and which was, in fact, terminated, so far as the principle involved was concerned, in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and may now be regarded, I trust, as settled for all time to come. I speak of the question which, two years ago, so deeply agitated this community—the question whether Congress should exercise jurisdiction over the Territories, or the people themselves—a question between Congressional and Popular Sovereignty.

You cannot forget the excitement that prevailed, two years ago, in this whole community, and you know that at that time there was a black cloud of fanaticism hanging over all these Northern States, threatening to produce the most disastrous consequences. You cannot forget that struggle; you never will forget it. It was a marked period in our history. It was a struggle, on the part of the Constitution and the Union, for life and existence, and that great struggle has terminated most happily. You must recollect—none who are candid, and truthful, and fair, will deny—that in that great struggle the Democratic Party placed itself manfully between the fanaticism of the North and the Constitution, and rallied upon that Constitution, ready to risk their lives, everything, to save their country from the danger that threatened it. [Applause.] It was indeed a fearful and a doubtful struggle. This fanaticism surged up at the North by operating improperly upon the minds of the people, upon a question with which we had nothing to do—stirring up Northern feeling against our brethren at the South—forgetting, for the time, that we were brethren, or descendants, from a common ancestry—stirring up prejudices against the South, carrying on a war against them, and that for the sole purpose of obtaining power, and of securing the control, and thereby the patronage, of the General Government—periling the perpetuity of the country for the paltry purpose of temporary power. I say it was a fearful and a doubtful struggle, and in that struggle the Democracy stood up, fighting bravely and manfully. And it was a glorious result when it terminated in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, [applause,] placing him in the Presidential Chair, at the head of these States, to rebuke, at any time necessary, the fanaticism of the North or South, to stand by the flag of his country—which was a glorious result; and it settled the great question between Congressional sovereignty and the sovereignty of the people. This question, gentlemen, between the governing power at Washington and that of the people to judge and act in regard to those matters for themselves, is but a continuation of the same class of questions that have always existed between the Democracy and their opponents. It is a question between power and popular rights. It is the same question that agitated the country at the time of securing independence. It is the question that has constantly existed, at different periods of our history, between power and popular right. And I am happy to say that the Democracy has always been found upon the side of popular right. [Cheers.] They stand by the rights of the people. They hold that the people are capable of self-goverdment, no matter whether they live in a Territory or in a State. North or South, that they are capable of governing themselves. That it is the *man* that is capable of governing himself. That it does not rest upon the man's possessing property—not upon the question of his living west of the Mississippi—and is just as competent in Kansas as a few months before in Massachusetts, and emigrating a few months previous to the West. That this depends on no accident that concerns the man, but it is the right of the man himself—the Heaven-bestowed birthright of self-government. That Democracy recognizes, wherever that man may be, or however situated. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we are all proud of this leading principle in the Democratic creed. We are proud of the Democratic Party. It is a party that has existed from the organization of this Government, and has always been found on the side of the people in giving them their rights. It has by this party been always contended that this right belonged to man, no matter where he may have been born or what his creed. [Cheers.] It is this Democratic Party, unchanged in name and character—always the same—standing upon the rock of the Constitution—it is that that we speak of, and it is that of which we are proud. It is that same Democratic party that meets the emigrant upon the shore, and takes him by the hand, and welcomes him as a brother, and gladly receives him here into this great Democracy. [Applause.] The Democracy meets and welcomes him, no matter where he may have been born, whether on that green-girt isle, or in Germany, or sunny France—no matter from whence he comes, here we receive him at once when, on passing the short term of probation prescribed by law, making himself familiar with our Constitution and country's institutions, he becomes a citizen. And I trust he will always have the right to come here and help sustain this Government that was planted by our fathers—ready always to defend it when invaded by whatever foes. [Cheers.] Such, gentlemen, is Democracy; such it has always been; such, I trust, it will be for all time to come. I have said that it never changes its name. It neither changes its name nor its principles. Its name is the same it has held since the Government was organized. But what can you say of its opponents? You find them under all sorts of flags, defending all sorts of schemes of government;—agreed in only one thing, they are always found against popular rights. They are not ready to stand by the Constitution, but are ready to take advantage of all sorts of excitements—whether Anti-Masonry or Anti-Slavery or any thing else—so that they may bring a temporary party into power. I speak of this in contrast to the Democracy, which changes no name, which never finds it necessary by having spoiled one name to take another. [Applause.] Our principles are the same now as in the time of JEFFERSON, who stood for the rights of man against the alien and sedition laws. I tell you there are thousands and millions on the other side of the Atlantic who watch its results with great interest. Their governmental organs sympathized with Mr. FREMONT, and expressed their wishes for his success. But the people—the masses who sympathized with our Government here, who would gladly have become a part of the Government—they sympathized with us in that great movement. And we should do injustice to them if we did not suppose that thousands and perhaps millions of hearts there were gladdened by the result that secured the stability of the Union. The reason those papers assigned for their wishing the success of Mr. FREMONT was, that it would put an end to this Republic—a Government that they feared, because the power of this Government is to be feared now by every other nation on the earth. [Cheers.] There can be no doubt that these questions will recur from time to time. And can there be any doubt what is the duty of any good citizen in regard to them? The struggle to which I referred is passed by. Thousands and tens of thousands who have been misled by it, now that they have had time for reflection, I have no doubt, see their error. It is well that that excitement has passed by, and left the country whole and united, and I trust to remain so for a long time to come. It gives the people a breathing spell from the times of excitement. And people when they see how this country is flourishing under its Government now in power at Washington—how it has upheld honor on sea and on land and commanded respect—those who reflect will, I think, see their error, and I trust will go with us hereafter. Questions of this kind always must arise in this country, when our opponents are struggling for power, and our party struggling to prevent this fanaticism at the North from being carried so far as to drive out our brethren at the South. It is an appropriate time now to review these questions. I wish every citizen of the State would do so fairly and candidly. And if, after a fair examination, he did not find he was wrong, then I greatly mistake the results that have occurred. I have reason to suppose that the thousands who were led off by this question of Kansas, Kansas, and acted with the Republican Party two years ago—I have reason to suppose they see their error, and are ready to return. They at least see that that question is terminated. One prominent Republican, who was one of the number who joined them two years ago—a man of high integrity and ability—said "the bond that bound the radical Democracy to the Republican Party is broken—Kansas is free." And then he went on to speak as no man would speak who meant to support the Republican candidates at the coming election. He says Kansas is free; yes, she is free. How made free? Not by the act of Congress. Congress has not excluded Slavery from Kansas. But by the act of her own people. And they fairly have passed upon it, and spoken their sentiments upon it; and every one of us, no matter to what party he may belong, but rejoices that Kansas is to be a Free State. And she is also free, just as we want her to be, by an act of popular right, and not by an act of legislation enforced by Congress. Why, this very result in Kansas is worth all the arguments in the world—for it is a great practical argument—against Congressional sovereignty. It shows you that the people may be safely trusted to speak and act for themselves on the question of Slavery. The doctrine of non-intervention is the true doctrine. You have only to leave the people to act for themselves, uninfluenced by emissaries from the North or the South, and they will act aright. You could not draw from history a better illustration of the working of the doctrine we contended for at that time. We said, leave this matter to the people, carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, let the people of Kansas, when the time comes, speak for themselves. The Republicans said, you will make it a Slave State. Not so, we said. And she has made herself free by her own act, and not by the intervention of Congress. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you may regard this great question of the right of a people of a Territory to speak for themselves as to their institutions as settled forever. It is true the leaders of the Republican Party hold on to the doctrine that Congress shall say there shall be no more Slave States. But they are leaders without an army. The people will not march up to that doctrine. And the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is as well established as any heretofore established by the Democratic Party. It is indeed a glorious result. It settles a great question that never, I trust, will be agitated in time to come. So it has always been in the history of the country. What great question has ever been originated by our opponents? Not one. Has not every great measure come from, been proposed by, the Democratic Party, and been opposed by the other party, by whatever name they may have been called—been established, and finally established as the best thing that could be done? [In illustration, the speaker alluded to the Sub-Treasury, and the repeated struggles preceding its adoption, after its introduction to Congress by Mr. BUCHANAN—the cry all over the country, the speaker said, "Gold for the office-holders, rags for the people," creating a panic throughout all the Northern States.] The Democratic Party, gentlemen, never expects to thrive upon the alarms of prejudice. The Democratic Party never expects to take advantage of temporary or local excitements. It is found defending Democratic measures, pursuing the even tenor of its way against all those excitements and alarms upon which alone their opponents almost entirely subsist. The principles of the Opposition are as changing as their name. They were called Whigs a few years ago, Republicans two years since—what they will be called a year hence, certainly only a prophet can tell. I hope there are here young men about to cast their first vote. I hope they will remember that it is one of the most solemn and important events of their lives. Important that they should start right. I think that no young man who reads and reflects, who is acquainted with the Constitution and history of his country, can hesitate as to the position he should occupy in starting off in his political career. I think his duty will lead him to act with that Democratic Party which has always been found the defender of the Constitution and the protector of individual rights. [Applause.] If he joins that party, he will have no occasion to change either his name or political principles. [Applause.] He will feel in the patriotism that exists in his heart a self-satisfaction for every ballot he puts into the box, though he may, for the time being, be found in a minority; for he will know that this excitement will be temporary, that this alarm will soon subside, and he will stand forward as before, advocating the same principles and defending the same measures, and upholding the Union under all circumstances. Gentlemen, I do not come here to defend myself against any attacks that may be made. I am not put upon the defensive in any way. But I see a charge made by a newspaper to which, perhaps, I may be excused for referring—that twenty years ago I voted that certain abolition and incendiary resolutions should be laid on the table as soon as received. [Applause.] I did so vote. But I did not vote against the right of petition. I voted that they should be laid on the table after their reception. I plead no statute of limitation. But I could not help thinking how awkwardly they would be placed if they went back in the record twenty years. How many parties has my opponent belonged to since?—how many different names, and what their principles? But I do not complain that he goes twenty years back, for I stand now as then upon the Democratic platform [cheers] unchanged, and, I trust, unchangeable for all time to come. [Applause.] I thank them for calling my attention to the subject. I shall glory in the opportunity of discussing it in every part of the State, if such opportunity is presented. And I beg you will go back with me to that time, in 1838. At that time there was an excitement—for I told you they occurred periodically. The Abolitionists got up a systemmatic mode of petitioning Congress. They petitioned Congress not only to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but in the States themselves. Nay, more, they petitioned openly for the dissolution of the Union. And yet, their petitions were printed, stereotyped, and sent in by the thousand. I have seen them piled up many feet high, waiting for disposal. They were insulting to everybody. You may judge the excitement such a course caused in the South. I doubt whether there has been a greater excitement in the history of our country. They constantly poured in—petitions for everything they had no right to do—and, singly, one after another occupying the time of Congress with what Congress had no power over. It was seen that the intention was to stir up the slaves to murder their masters. And the South might well be alarmed to see these incendiary petitions pouring in in this way. The Southerners besought that they should not be presented. The North opposed this, and wished them printed. The Democrats resolved upon a middle course. While the Southern members said these petitions shall *not* be presented, the Democratic members said they shall be presented, but they shall be laid on the table and shall not be read publicly. They shall be received, and every member may go to the table and read them, but we will not be the means of circulating these incendiary publications over the country. We made a compromise. It was a compromise on this question of Slavery. Without a compromise we never could have had a Constitution. It was a compromise that agreed to receive these petitions and lay them on the table. Who will say this was wrong? Perhaps the Abolitionists. But they thought and think more of carrying out their ends than serving the Union. We acted with the Democracy of the whole Union; and among those of this State were SILAS WRIGHT, LOOMIS, WILLIAM TULLER, ISAAC PERRIT. I could name you twenty of the Democracy of this State then voting as I did. And six years later this thing was found so satisfactory that it was embodied in the first rule of the House of Representatives. And PRESTON KING himself gave just the same vote I did. He gave the vote six years later than I did. And when this attack is now made upon me, it is an attack upon the whole Democracy of the Union—every Democrat, in and out of Congress, at the North and at the South. And Republicans can be named who acted as I did; who approved that vote. They made speeches approving it afterward. When you see this attack made upon me, it is an attack upon every Democrat who has joined the Republicans. They will find it a hard thing to discuss, for every Democrat who has joined the Republicans the last two years is on my side. But I am taking up more time than I intended in discussing national affairs. It is well that a time has come when something else can be thought of besides national affairs. It is well that a time should come when a little attention could be paid to the affairs of the State. You have heard nothing but Kansas, Kansas, Kansas. We have been trying to govern Kansas fifteen hundred miles off. It is time we paid some attention to the government of New-York. They say that Kansas is done. It has bled, and died, and done. I do not see but it has. They have done talking on that subject. I beg you to look a little at the State of New-York. Those who were Democrats originally, and who have been misled and drawn off to the Republicans, when you come to State questions, they agree with us. They want economy, and they have no reason for voting against us, but every reason for voting for us. And we have enough to do to look to our own affairs, when the excitement has ceased in regard to national questions. This State is abundantly oppressed with taxation, which calls for an economical administration of its affairs. And who does not feel an interest in the canals? They are the property of the State. It has been proposed in a high quarter to sell them. The Democracy proposes that the State shall retain them—not sell them to any speculator or corporation. Now every agent who is connected with the canals is responsible to the State, and if he does not do his duty, we can turn him out and put another in. But sell them to a great corporation, and you will establish a power that will govern your State—use it as an immense monopoly. We oppose the sale of the canals. Luckily the Constitution says the canals shall remain the property of the State forever. And I trust if another Constitution is made, it will retain that provision. [Cheers.] The Democratic Party is for completing the enlargement of all the canals. Give them, too, the benefit of steam, if it can be used to the greatest advantage. Use the best possible means for making them capable of the greatest possible public benefit. Securing the business to the canals will build up our great City of New-York—to become yet the greatest city of the world. Put your tolls so low as to defy competition—so low as to command not only the business of this State, but of all around us; and besides, in this way you also secure a large revenue from tolls, and thus these canals will be paid for by their own tolls, from their great business. There can be no doubt, it seems to me, as to the wisdom of this policy; certainly there can be none as to the position occupied by the Democratic Party. This is one of the questions of State policy deeply involved in this election. You that have watched the history of legislation since our opponents came into power, see reason enough for a change of government. Look over your statute books, with the Constitution before you, and see the violations of the Constitution constantly staring you in the face. There were times, gentlemen, when such as he from your City stood up manfully and exercised the veto power to protect the Constitution—who stood up for the rights of the individual as well as of the Constitution. But since, New-York has been deprived of many Constitutional rights. A gross invasion of personal right, an evasion if not violation of the Constitution is exhibited in the police system of New-York—in subjecting them to an authority not created by their own will. You know very well, gentlemen, that the Democratic Party is, always has been, the defender of the Constitution. It has claimed a strict construction of the Constitution. It is one of its cardinal principles that Constitutions are to be construed strictly. The Democratic Party stands up for a strict construction of the rights secured by Constitutions, and defends by veto if in power, at all hazards, any infringements, coming from whatever quarter. [Cheers.] The act of voting on your part should be regarded as the most solemn act of your lives. The blessings you enjoy may not be transmitted to your posterity, they may be greatly lessened, and the time may come when this great Democracy—for such it is—may cease to exist, or it may become valueless, by the innovations made on it by other parties that spring up for the hour and wither away. It rests then with you, citizens of Oneida—your county, distinguished for its agriculture, industry, everything that is creditable to the people—rests upon you more than if you enjoyed less of these blessings—whether this responsibility shall be faithfully borne by you—rests with you and not with me. [Great cheering.]

Governor SEYMOUR followed with a few remarks, and the meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, closed.

Sea and Ship News.

AN IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The steamer *Charles Wack*, from Buffalo, arrived on Saturday at her Pier, No. 6 East River, after a very successful trip in demonstration of the utility of steam in substitution for horse and mule power upon the Canal, and their dependence upon the old lines of steam tow-boats upon the river. This steamer brought 4,000 bushels of corn, or 134 tons freight, and towed the *Wm. Crozier*, which had 489 barrels of flour, 1,371 bushels of wheat, and machinery and castings, making 143 tons, or 277 tons of freight to both boats. She left Buffalo on the 25th ult., and reached the Hudson at West Troy, 345 miles, on Monday evening, the 4th inst., making, after the deduction of detentions, about seven days running time, or an average of about two miles per hour. The *C. W.* was obliged to discharge freight at Albany and Sing Sing, the *Crozier* clustered with the horse-boats crafts around the tow-boat, as in old style, from Albany to New-York. The *Charles Wack* has a slightly-improved model, by easier bow-lines, and an easy stern, in the rise of which, upon either side, is a screw propeller of 3 feet diameter, each revolving underwise from the right and left banks. Her propellers are literally screws, having a continuous area of blade instead of the usual open-bladed propeller. She has a single vertical engine of 14-inch diameter and 14-inch-stroke, situated over her driving crank-shaft, which runs at right angles to her screw-shafts, and which interlock with bevel gears, multiplying the screw revolutions 2¼ times. Her engine-room is forward of her stern cabin, and her machinery is compactly and conveniently arranged.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE HAMMONIA.—The following is the statement of the Captain of the *Hammonia* concerning the late disaster to his ship:

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858—Wind N. E., weather clear. At 5 o'clock A. M. we had taken all our cargo and all the passengers' baggage. At 8 o'clock A. M. weighed anchor and steamed slowly down the river Elbe. Stopped off Gluckstadt at 10 A. M. for the first-class passengers. They arrived by the steamer *Schuluu*, and were taken on board at 11 A. M. This done, we started again and passed Cuxhaven at 2 P. M. At 3 P. M. the pilot left us. At 3½ P. M. passed Pilot's Galliott. We had just passed the latter place when a violent concussion caused the ship to shake; at the same moment we discovered the after part of the quarter deck, near the stern, shattered and burning. The pumps and hose were immediately put into requisition and the fire soon extinguished. The engine was meantime stopped, as the helm was rendered unmanageable by the fragments of wood scattered around. These were soon removed, the engine again set in motion, and we returned to Hamburg.

Our presumption is that the fire originated by the explosion of the powder magazine, which is situated abaft the quarter-deck. This magazine is always locked, and the key kept by the fourth officer. The powder is kept in a strong copper box, which has a hole of the size of a cartridge, and said hole is also guarded by a lock. The whole magazine is constructed according to the requirements of marine officers.

The last shot from the *Hammonia* was fired off Gluckstadt at 11 o'clock A. M. The powder magazine was then shut up by the third officer, and the key delivered to the fourth officer, who had it in his possession at the time of the explosion.

Mr. MULLER, from Oldenburg, was severely injured; Madam ANDRE, Mr. BARTH and Miss BIERMANN slightly.

On the return of the *Hammonia* to Hamburg the following day a judicial investigation of the accident took place by the proper authorities, but the cause of the accident could not be discovered.

SIGNED—H. Schwensen, Commander; H. Taube, first officer; M. Seebach, second do.; G. D. Falck, third do.; N. C. Frauzen, fourth do.; O. T. Berg, Chief Engineer; Dr. R. Neander.

The wounded were left in Hamburg.

Mme. ANDRE, who was from Philadelphia, a second cabin passenger, and slightly wounded, together with Miss FANNY BIERMANN—also slightly wounded—returned to their hotel at Hamburg. Mr. BARTH, from Costa Rica, went to the house of his friends, and Mr. MULLER only was taken to the hospital.

The Hamburg papers, in publishing an account of the accident, speak highly of the presence of mind of Captain SCHWENSEN, who was unmoved amid the terror and consternation of the passengers; and also speak of the courage of the crew, who rushed immediately to the scene of the accident to render whatever aid they could, regardless of their own personal danger.

The passengers have published a card complimentary to the officers and crew of the *Hammonia*.

Captain SCHWENSEN knew nothing of the *Austria's* catastrophe till he was informed of it by the pilot on Tuesday morning. He is deeply grieved at the calamity. He speaks highly of Captain HEYDTMANN as a sailor and a gentleman, and only can credit the reports of his course in the fatal and trying moment to a sudden derangement of mind.

Among the passengers of the *Hammonia*, are three persons supposed to have been lost in the *Austria*. Mrs. SACHS, of Cincinnati, first cabin passenger in the *Hammonia*, was supposed to be in the second cabin of the *Austria*. J. and H. WEICHMAN, of Cincinnati, supposed to be on the *Austria*, also came by the *Hammonia*.

How the Comet Appeard on Saturday Night.

DONATI'S Comet, towards which all eyes have been directed for three weeks' early twilights, reached its maximum of brightness on Saturday evening. It was then distant from the noses of the free and enlightened population of this favored town only the trifling stretch of fifty-four millions of miles. Everybody turned out to have a look at the extra performance of the celestial visitor, conscious that such a sight might not happen again during the very limited lifetime that is allotted to this degenerate people. The nucleus was very brilliant, the tail prodigious. A star of the second magnitude might have rivaled the illumination of the comet, but nothing less was worthy to come into comparison therewith. The caudal extremity had a curve, a large curve, such a curve as a scimiter has; but its end was shadowy, faint, tremulous and uncertain. The distance that was interposed between the erratic phenomenon and that other point of light, Arcturus, was visibly increased, even since the previous night. The race between Arcturus and Comet on Wednesday night, was about even. It was a struggle to find which could reach the horizon earlier—for all the world like a "neck-and-neck" pull on the Fashion; but on Saturday, when the Comet was doing its utmost, the star was "distanced" essentially. The Comet had gone off at a tangent, in the space of time required for one terrestial revolution, and without previous notice, and the neighborly approach was already forgotten. The view from twilight until deep dark, was magnificent. The air, clear and cold, intensified the brilliancy of the celestial phenomena, and it was past 8 o'clock before the great throng of star-and-comet gazers in this region had an end put to their enjoyment of the spectacle. Now the Comet will grow fainter and recede, gradually, as it came; still visible, but diminishing in splendor. But it has been worth seeing.

The last "statement of an eye-witness," (from the careful watchers in the Harvard Observatory,) published in the Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday, imparts some interesting information;

"The curvature of the tail was noticed on the morning of the 6th of September. It is highly probable, from this observation, that the plane of curvature does not lie in the plane of the orbit, as has commonly been supposed; for, had this been the case, from the position of the earth at that date, being close to the line of nodes, the tail ought to have been seen straight.

On the 20th, the first of a series of extraordinary phenomena manifested itself in the region contiguous to the nucleus. A crescent-shaped outline, obscure and very narrow, was interspersed, like a screen, between the nucleus and the sun; within this, instead of a softly-blended nebulous light, indicative of an undisturbed condition of equilibrium, the fiery mass was in a state of apparent commotion, as though upheaved by the action of violent internal forces. On the 23d, two dark outlines were traced more than half way round the nucleus, and on the next evening still another. Each of these was evidently the outer boundary of a luminous envelope, the brightest being that nearest the nucleus.

On the 25th four envelopes were seen, and others have subsequently been formed, almost under the eye of the observer, their motion of projection from the nucleus being evident from night to night. The rapidity of their formation, and the enormous extent to which they are ultimately expanded, are phenomena extremely difficult to explain. The scene of chaotic confusion presented within the inmost envelope can only be accounted for as the result of sudden and violent disruptions from the central body, projecting immense volumes of its luminous substance towards the sun, which by some unknown law is in turn repelled by that body, and driven off to the distant regions of space, forming the vast train of light so characteristic of these mysterious bodies.

It is probable that the Comet has now passed

benefits of these various clauses, and in addition elicited a decree from the Emperor revoking the penalties inflicted upon Chinese converts to Christianity. Assuredly these were important concessions, and must have imbued the Chinese mind with a more distinct notion of the power of France, scarcely known at Pekin, except by the vague remembrance which the recital of missionaries had left there of the greatness of Louis XIV., and afterwards of the renown of the name of NAPOLEON. The decrees of toleration, moreover, transported into China our traditional protecorate of the Catholic religion, extending it to Christianity in general. But if this first success was of incontestable value it must be allowed, however, that the admission granted to us into the Chinese territory, limited to five ports, was an insufficient concession. It is also to be observed that the measure taken in favor of Chinese Christians by the edict of TAOU-KOUANG did not bear the stamp of a synallagmatic act, and emanating solely from the Imperial will, that act had not the force of a conventional engagement, and in no manner authorized the preaching of Christianity nor the admission of missionaries into the provinces of the Celestial Empire.

On the other hand, the Foreign Legations were only allowed to reside at Macao or Hong Kong, and never could treat except with the Viceroy of Canton; our diplomatic embassy was obliged, like the others, to fix its residence outside the Chinese territory, and always found it impossible to communicate directly with the Central Government. This state of things was a source of serious inconvenience, placing foreign representatives in an inferior position, which completely tied their hands, and lowered them in the estimation of the Chinese.

The treatment and the advantages which the Government of the Emperor has thought fit to exact are now granted to us formally, and without reserve.

All the important ports of the Chinese coast, as also the great internal highways of communication, are open to our navigation and our commerce.

French men who, according to the terms of the Convention of 1844, were only admitted to five ports, may henceforth, provided with passports, traverse, unobstructed, every portion of China.

It is no longer in virtue of a spontaneous edict from the Sovereign that the Chinese Christians cease to fear the persecutions of the Mandarins; it is in virtue of conventional stipulations which, rendering homage to the blessings of the Christian doctrine, abolish the laws which forbade it, and allow missionaries of the West to circulate freely in the interior of the empire, to propagate it among the Chinese.

The Viceroy of Canton ceases to be the necessary intermedium for our communications; the representative of France will treat directly with the Cabinet of Pekin, and with that view he will have a residence in that capital. The advantages of this concession, which was very revolting to Chinese pride, are manifest. It can no longer be feared that the dishonesty of certain functionaries may prevent the prompt and satisfactory solution of any differences which may arise. This direct communication with the Chinese Cabinet will tend to dispel more than one false notion, and to enlighten on many points a Government which has nearly everything to learn respecting the nations of the West.

Commerce will receive a new impulse in virtue of the right henceforth acquired to merchants to purchase directly, without an intermediary merchandise on the spot of production. A new revision of the tariffs will bring the custom dues in harmony with the fluctuations of price. Merchandise will no longer be subject to the arbitrary taxation placed upon it by the provincial Mandorins while on its way; the Government will publish a uniform tax of transit. The tonnage dues will also be reduced.

For a long time the shipping trade has stood in need of protection against piracy in those seas, where it is exercised with impunity. Measures will be taken to put a stop to this scourge.

Finally, the Chinese Government is bound to pay to France the sum of 15,000,000f. on account of losses suffered by French merchants, and as a compensation for the expenses of the war. Thus the sincere wishes of all enlightened minds have been granted. China, snatched from its state of immobility and isolation, will undergo the happy influence of Christianity and civilization, and will at the same time assume in the commercial movement of the world the place assigned to it by its immense resources.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to observe that if such great results have been obtained at the end of the world with such a small display of military force, it must be attributed to the good understanding happily maintained between the Governments of France and England, and to the valor of which the sailors of both countries have just given additional proof."

The English Treaty with China.

From the London Times, Sept. 24.

The Treaty of Tien-tsin has now been nearly a week in England, and not even a *précis* of it has been made public. The Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE arrived at the Foreign-Office on Saturday, and every one naturally concluded that the treaty would certainly appear in the Tuesday's *Gazette*. The *Gazette* comes out and makes no sign. Merchants and shipowners were naturally impatient and irate. To them an early knowledge of the stipulations that must hereafter govern their commercial transactions are not only of the highest possible interest, but of great pecuniary importance. It is not only curiosity, but cash, that is in suspense. No wonder people are uneasy when it is certain that there are several men now in England who thoroughly know all the details of that document. Undue priority in the race of commercial speculation may not be designed, and yet may occur. We have been able to give the heads of the first draught upon which the Treaty was framed, but we know nothing of the document which was ultimately signed; and it is only by a very careful perusal of the language of the instrument itself that we can arrive at any certain knowledge of the completeness or incompleteness of the advantages secured. If it had been a trivial matter we might have been content to wait until our Ministerial Midas had whispered his secret to the earth and the corn had grown ripe enough to tell it. But this is not the text of a complimentary message to an American President or a Jersey official; it goes to the very pith and marrow of our commercial interests. Yet we alone of all the powers belligerent in China are subjected by official insolence—insolence is not the word, for insolence is an unusual or *unaccustomed* act—but by official indifference to remain ignorant of the terms of the Treaty. Russia knew long ago what her Treaty is and what ours is. The absolute despot who rules those realms, and whom we sometimes in England think so hardly of, was absent from his capital when the Treaty arrived; but even in the plenitude of his despotism he had felt the case to be one of such importance that he had left the proper powers, and the Russian Treaty was abstracted and published to his subjects immediately upon its arrival. So, also, the French are at ease with respect to the terms of their Treaty. The Emperor was far away from Paris when M. DE BELLECOUR arrived; for aught we know, half the French Ministers might have been taking *les eaux* or killing red-legged partridges, and the other half might have been in attendance upon the Court. NAPOLEON III. has no small idea of his own dignity and prerogatives, but no State nonsense, no Ministerial idleness, no set of clerks dressed in a uniform of foolscap and red tape were allowed to interpose between the French people and their treaty. The *Moniteur* came forth promptly. The French are told that their compensation is fixed at fifteen millions of francs, and all these parts of the treaty which are points of interest with Frenchmen are duly set forth and explained. Dr. BRADLY, the amiable and estimable American Consul for Ningpo, who bears the American Treaty, is already half-way across the Atlantic; and it is by no means impossible that the terms of this treaty of Tien-tsin may be flashed about the continent of America before they are known at Lloyd's. Already it has been shown that the despots of Europe have exhibited a consideration for the anxious curiosity of their people and a respect for their good-will quite unknown in this constitutional country. It only remains that democratic America, with an extra 3,000 miles of distance, should obtain her information before us, and we shall stand alone in our ignorance—a signal instance of a patient people contemptuously snubbed by a tenth-rate mediocrity.

Is it ignorance, or idleness, or mere stupidity which produces these most vexatious occurrences? Is Lord MALMESBURY utterly unaware that there are large interests involved in this treaty of Tien-tsin? Does he believe that a treaty of commerce is like an appeal at Quarter Sessions—a thing that can be entered and respited, and taken up and opened when it is quite convenient to all parties, and when everybody is at leisure? It may be that he is quite incapable of comprehending that any one can possibly take any interest in the matter. While the government is for the most part carried on by gentleman farmers, it is not safe to speculate that any one of them knows much of the exigencies of commerce, or would care to emancipate himself from the slow traditional routine of other days. It is difficult to conceive Lord MALMESBURY, or Mr. HENLEY, or Mr. NEWDEGATE risking his thoughts upon a telegraphic wire, otherwise there was abundance of time to receive directions to open and copy the treaty while Mr. BRUCE was yet in London, nearly a week ago. Since Mr. BRUCE arrived at Balmoral four days have elapsed, and still no copy of the treaty has been made public. "The English public have taken so little interest in the matter, they have had so little to do with the war, their stake in the East is of such inferior account, their commerce is so small as compared with that of France and Russia, that it is not worth while for a man to lay down his gun and write telegraphic messages; if they are in a hurry let them collate the treaties already published by Russia and France. These give the general principles, and the missionary and indemnity clauses, so far as they affect France. Surely they cannot want to read that dry stuff about tariffs and transit dues." These are the sentiments that seem to prompt the actions of our stiff-necked Tory officials. Yet, oh ye men of Manchester and of Liverpool, and of Leeds and of London, these are the men whom you were within a few months so anxious not to embarrass! You would not budge an inch, or speak above your breath, or mutter an opinion, "for fear of embarrassing Lord DERBY's Government." Not that you loved Lord DERBY or Lord DERBY's party, but because you saw commercial insecurity in unsettled politics. This is the kind and considerate return you get from this idle Administration. You are now the only people in Europe from whom their rulers contemptuously withhold the terms of the treaty made in their behalf with China.

An American Plea of Usury.

From the London Times, Sept. 23.

The recent hint in a leading New-York paper [the NEW-YORK TIMES] that the European creditors of Mexico may be treated as usurers requires to be improved to the full extent of its applicability. The remark might not have been of much importance except for it having appeared in a quarter possessing the confidence of the commercial classes in America, whose word on such a matter will immediately be hailed as a sanction by all the minor writers, who are ever ready to seek popularity by advocating an evasion of debts. In England, although after recent developments we are not in a condition to boast, it may be questioned if a single publication could be found that would venture to approach doctrines of this description; but, on the other side of the Atlantic, the example of repudiation, uninterruptedly set during the last 20 years by four of the most prosperous States—Mississippi, Michigan, Florida and Arkansas—together with the minor deviations of some others, have not been without effect, and we have even lately seen Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, the great apostle of repudiation, figuring as a principal member of the Federal Cabinet; while the chief performer in the transaction by which the Dry Dock Bank of New-York got rid of its liability to Mr. MORISON, of London, was at about the same period nominated by a number of admirers as a candidate for the Presidency. The best men in America looked upon these things with the same eyes as ourselves, and we should all alike be happy to forget them. It is not our fault if this is not permitted. The tone just taken on the Mexican question revives the old spirit. Doubtless this was not intended, but it is often by unpremeditated expressions that enlightenment is best gained. Now, if the current of thought in New-York runs in the direction that what is called usury may be at any time set up as a bar to the fulfillment of contracts, or even as a reason for treating them with a degree of unconcern, it is certain there is hardly a public or private engagement in that country which may not be at any time upset. Is usury to be pleaded in cases where a Government or a Company have deliberately borrowed in what they considered to be the cheapest market, but upon terms above the nominal rate of interest—or is it to apply where the debt has been contracted at a price below par—or in both instances indiscriminately, as well as in any other where the terms may not in after years appear conformable with the moderate fancies of the debtor? If so, there is scarcely a State Stock or Railway or Canal bond in the United States which may not be disposed of in this manner, and those of our capitalists who, untouched by past experience, may be disposed to listen during the coming abundance of money to tempting invitations from that side had better be warned at once. Possibly it will be urged that the charge of usury is intended to be leveled only in cases where the amount of interest contracted to be paid was enormous in comparison with the sum borrowed. But where is the line to be drawn? Is not the fact, in any given instance, that the borrower found he could not get the money anywhere else on conditions that seemed to suit him better, the best and only test as to their fairness? If any other principle were to be recognized, the greater part of the National Debt of England might be repudiated, since many loans were made at 60 or 70, upon the stipulation of repaying 100. The moment the usury doctrine is broached and tolerated, there is an end of all safety in entering into engagements, since, plainly stated, it simply amounts to a declaration, that a voluntary promise is not to be held sacred under all circumstances, and that a man who, in needy plight and bad credit, has submitted to the market terms necessitated by his condition, may at any time, if fortune should prosper, plead that he ought never to have been helped in such a manner, and that he refuses to recognize the transaction. This argument must apply universally, and neither men nor nations will ever be scrupulous against making improvident bargains, except where it is held as an inviolable precept that no circumstances connected with a pledge spontaneously entered into can ever in the smallest degree absolve the contractor from its fulfillment on the exact basis in which it was understood by both parties at the time. An indorser of bills among a certain reckless class will sometimes say, "Oh, I merely gave my name to oblige a friend, and did not get anything by it," as if his motive in the matter should be of any concern to the claimant. Whatever it was, he deemed it sufficient at the time; and after he has enjoyed his gratification, whether that consisted in obliging a friend or in the receipt of cash, he must pay the price, and neither whine for commiseration nor expect it. With regard to the Mexican debt, however, there is not a plea such as persons even of this easy description could think of resorting to. The money was lent when the Republic had the sympathy of the world, and upon terms which, looking at the sacrifices since made by the bondholders, are now absolutely much less onerous than would be demanded from any first-rate State. If the cry, therefore, is to be set up in that instance, what may we not expect in others? The most active promoters of the absorption of Mexico by the United States, including General HOUSTON, have not ventured on such a course. They have stated broadly in Congress and elsewhere that, in case of establishing a protectorate, America would be bound to see the assignments made to the foreign creditors were honestly administered, while, if annexation were resolved upon, the assumption of liability for the full amount must follow as a matter of course. But General HOUSTON's object may have been simply to assist the acquisition of the territory by deprecating European objections. At all events his views upon financial policy would be as nothing against the decision of the city that is practically the metropolis of the Union. It is in New-York that the symptoms must be watched, and the question will form an excellent test, by which distant and disinterested observers may judge of the progress or otherwise of rigid opinions throughout the entire country.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The first general meeting of the Association was held on the evening of the 22d of September, in the large room of the Town Hall, Leeds. The chair was first taken by Dr. LLOYD, who, after a brief and complimentary speech, inducted the President elect, Professor OWEN, into the Chair.

The President then delivered an interesting address. He said that the work they were then assembled to perform was no light matter. They had accepted the invitation of this flourishing town and firm seat of British manufacturing energy to continue the aim of the Association, viz.: the promotion of science, or the knowledge of the laws of nature, whereby they acquired a dominion over nature, and were enabled to apply her powers so as to advance the well-being of society and exalt the condition of mankind. Great and marvelous had been the manifestations of this power imparted to us of late times, and exceedingly interesting the knowledge which had been acquired. And when they reflected at how late and in how brief a period of historical time the acquisition of such knowledge had been permitted, they could not but feel that, vast as it appeared, it might be but a very small part of the patrimony of truth destined for the possession of future generations. The learned Professor proceeded to review the various scientific discoveries and achievements of the last 27 years, referring especially to the recent improvements in photography, and to the great event of the 6th of August, 1858, when "a message of thirty-one words was transmitted, in thirty-five minutes, along the sinuosities of the submerged hills and valleys forming the bed of the great Atlantic, proclaiming 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.'" Never since the foundations of the world were laid could it be more truly said, "The depths of the sea praise Him." More remained to be done before the far-stretching engine could be got into full working order, but the capital fact, viz., the practicability of bringing America into electrical communication with Europe had been demonstrated; consequently a like power of instantaneous interchange of thought between the civilized inhabitants of every part of the globe was only a matter of time.

At the conclusion of the Address, the Secretaries read the reports of the proceedings before the General Committee in the morning, and briefly stated the financial condition of the British Association, which is in a very prosperous condition, its funds having been augmented upwards of £600 by the Dublin meeting.

The following is a list of the sections and their Presidents:

Section.	President.
A. Mathematical and Physical Science	Rev. W. Whewell.
B. Chemical Science	Sir John Herschel.
C. Geology	W. Hopkins, Esq.
D. Zoology and Botany, including Physiology	Chas. Darwen, Esq.
E. Geology and Ethnology	Sir R. I. Murchison.
F. Economic Science and Statistics	Edw. Baines, Esq.
G. Mechanical Science	W. Fairbairn, Esq.

The business of the various sections was proceeded with on Thursday, and at 8½ o'clock in the evening a conversazione took place in the large hall.

Prince ALBERT has consented to be nominated as President of the Association for the year 1859. Sir C. GREY, in communicating the assent of the Prince Consort, says, in a letter to Major-General SABINE: "His Royal Highness cannot but feel gratified at the wish thus expressed by the Committee, though he is sensible that his own proficiency in scientific subjects is scarcely such as to entitle him to such a distinction. If, therefore, he expresses his readiness to comply with the wishes of the Committee, he begs that it may be considered merely as an expression of the deep interest he takes in the advancement of science in this country, and as a mark of the high sense which he entertains of the importance and usefulness of the association. His acceptance of the Presidency must also be considered to a certain degree conditional—depending upon his being in Scotland at the time proposed for the meeting. His Royal Highness' time is not his own, and it is impossible for him, at this distance of time, to say whether the call of other duties may not be such as to prevent his attendance."

The Stade Dues.

A blue-book just printed contains, with one hundred and sixty pages of evidence and statistical matter, the following resolutions, adopted by the select committee appointed to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade tolls, to consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of the United Kingdom, and the effect of giving notice to determine the treaty under which this country has assented to the payment of such tolls for a limited period.

1. That the foundation of the claim of Hanover to levy the Stade toll was a treaty with Denmark in 1717, A. D., and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719, by which whatever right those countries possessed was transferred to the Elector of Hanover.

2. That the proportion of Stade toll to freight in British ships from Hull to Hamburg is, at the present time, on a bale of spun silk, 115 per cent.; on a bale of cotton goods, 142 per cent., and on a bale of woolen yarn, 36 per cent. That the average annual amount of Stade tolls levied on cargoes, under the British flag, has risen £3 10s. per 100 tons British in 1847, to £4 6s. 4d. in 1855.

3. That the increase on British tonnage entering the port of Hamburg has been 102 per cent. since 1849, while the increase on Hamburg tonnage has been 248 per cent. since 1849, and the foreign tonnage, exclusive of British and Hamburg, entering the port of Hamburg, has, during the same period, increased 99 per cent.

4. That the Stade toll is injurious to the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom.

5. That the tax is specially prejudicial to the part of our produce and trade which has to compete in foreign markets with similar articles not subject to the tax, and this is felt sensibly in the coal trade, and particularly in the export of the less valuable descriptions of coal.

6. That goods, the property of Hamburg citizens, and carried in Hamburg ships, are exempt from the Stade toll, and British ships are thereby exposed to an unfair competition.

7. That the general trade to Hamburg, notwithstanding the discouragement occasioned by the tax, has more than doubled within the last ten years.

8. That the trade to Harburg, which is free from Stade toll, has risen in a still more striking ratio; that of Bremen, the Elsfleth toll on the Weser having ceased, and that of Stettin, (the Sound Dues having been abolished,) have also increased in a very large proportion.

9. That the Stade toll differs from the Sound Dues, inasmuch as the Sound Dues were a tax charged not only upon articles of export, but also on articles of general use imported into the United Kingdom; but the Stade toll is levied on exports from, and not on imports into, the United Kingdom.

10. That it does not appear that any service whatever is rendered by Hanover in return for the tax levied upon the commerce of Great Britain.

11. That if the treaty of 1844, by which the United Kingdom is bound for a limited period to assent to the payment of the Stade toll, were determined by notice pursuant to the terms thereof, but little injury or inconvenience would arise to the trade of this country.

12. That it is expedient that notice should be given to terminate the treaty of 1844 with Hanover.

A Visit to Haworth—The Bronte Family.

The following interesting communication appeared in the *Scotsman* of Saturday, under the signature, "T. H.":

"To 'the reading public' *Jane Eyre, Currer Bell*, &c., have become as household words; and who does not know, from Mrs. GASKELL's painfully interesting biography of that quiet, quaint, obscure family of genius, who some years ago so suddenly shot up into the literary firmament, but whose light, so rare and brilliant, was no less suddenly quenched in death? Sadder story there is not in English literature than that of the heroic, much suffering, gifted Yorkshire girl—CHARLOTTE BRONTE. To the secluded village of Haworth pilgrims now come from all parts of England, from the Continent, and even from beyond the Atlantic; sometimes an American, now a Frenchman or German, not unfrequently a Scotchman, as I learned at the parsonage. Yesterday it was the Duke of DEVONSHIRE or Lord CARLISLE; to-day an unknown like myself.

"Keighley, the station for Haworth, is on the Leeds and Bradford line, about twelve or fourteen miles from the former of those places; Haworth being about three miles distant from Keighley, uphill nearly all the way, reminding one a little at first of the round by Corstorphine Hill; but gradually, as you ascend, assuming a more hilly and wilder aspect—moorland extending on every side. Although the road is fringed more or less with houses nearly all the way, there is no stated conveyance, but the pedestrian will not regret this, as the walk will afford him opportunities of noticing the peculiarities of the people among whom Miss BRONTE received her first impressions. Like the humbler English everywhere, they are scrupulously clean in all matters pertaining to their households, and certainly such washing of floors, scrubbing of doors and door-steps, and cleaning of windows, I never saw as on my way, that bright Saturday afternoon, from Keighley to Haworth. There can be no doubt that in England, among the class I am speaking of, there is a far higher appreciation of the sanitary virtues of copious applications of water than among a like class in Scotland. Stone being plentiful in the neighborhood, even mill-stalks are built, and country footpaths laid with it, these last everlastingly resonant with the clamping of clogs, which nearly everybody wears. Most of the villagers I spoke to on the way seemed quite familiar with facts relating to the Brontë family, and in a dim, half-enlightened way, with the mental gifts of CHARLOTTE and the others, as if, to adapt a line in *In Memoriam*,

"'They darkly thought her great and wise.'

Near Haworth I got many little traits of the family, all indicating the kindly and respectful feelings with which its various members are still regarded in the district. One young man belonging to Haworth, whom I overtook, a worker now at one of the Keighley factories, informed me that when a boy he frequently had occasion to be in the parsonage, and was often regaled with a tune on the piano, a pocketful of fruit, &c. CHARLOTTE seemed to be generally considered the most affable, having a smile and a kind word for everybody; EMILY and ANNE were more reserved, and for that reason not quite so great favorites. Mr. BRONTE was spoken of by every one in terms of the highest respect, even by those whom on many occasions he had opposed in ecclesiastical matters, dissent being strong in the vicinity. I had neither the intention nor expectation of seeing him; but the Sexton, who acts as guide to the church, &c., having told me that Mr. BRONTE, when well, was always glad to see strangers, I was vain enough to send up my card, and had the pleasure of a little conversation with the venerable patriarch, now more than 80 years of age, and the sole survivor of his family. He was very kind, and spoke of Scotland, and BURNS more particularly, cordially and with discrimination. Although frail, he enjoys tolerable health, and in general preaches once every Sunday; Mr. NICHOLLS, CHARLOTTE's husband, (who is still curate, and whom I saw about the village,) doing the principal part of the business. The parsonage is a plain two-storied building, with a large grass plot and a few trees in front, divided on two sides from the crowded churchyard by a stone wall. It was with strangely mingled feelings that I stood within those familiar (mentally at least) walls, where CHARLOTTE, the 'oddly-dressed, clever little girl,' had, in doubt and secrecy, written 'JANE EYRE'—where EMILY, 'mine bonnie love,' as her sister delighted to call her, had sat on the parlor rug reading, with her arm round the rough neck of her favorite 'Tartar,' and from which all three sisters had so often sallied forth for a lonely walk to the far-stretching purple moors above and beyond the parsonage. I had not time to walk to the waterfall far up among the moors, the terminus of many of these walks, but had an hour's delightful breezy ramble for a mile or two above the village, where, until Mr. GRIMSTEAD (one of Mr. BRONTE's predecessors) put them down, horse races were run, and where youths still assemble for cricket playing. Several stone quarries are scattered here and there, but so unprofitable are they, (from, I presume, the want of any means of conveyance from the district,) that a company who had taken them discontinued working them two years before the expiry of heir lease. A line of rails to Keighley, however, is talked of, which will materially increase the value of he quarries.

Very strong feelings prevail in the place regarding the picture Mrs. GASKELL has drawn of the manners of the district. That in some parts of her book, especially those which profess to describe the present state of things, it is highly colored, there can be no doubt; and the good people of Haworth aver that, even at the time to which the greater part of her description applies, there were far more of the amenities of life among them than she has given them credit for. 'We were bad enough thirty years ago,' said one old man to me, 'but never so bad as she says we were.' Possibly her not very flattering sketch may have induced them to mend their ways, or perhaps it may be a new feeling of respect (which of course could not exist before) for those strangers who come to lay a garland on the tomb of her of whom they are all so proud; but, so far as my own experience goes, I met with as much of polite and obliging attention as I have ever received in any part of England. I would scarcely like, however, to vouch for the result should Mrs. GASKELL think of revisiting Haworth. I rather think she would find most abundant and cogent reasons for supposing that she had put the matter even less strongly than circumstances waranted."

Movement of French Trade.

A work is published every year in France, which, if its interest were measured by the importance of the subjects treated of, ought to be almost universally perused, for it holds up a faithful mirror of the aggregate of French commerce, both with foreign countries and the colonies. Unfortunately, it comes out in the form of a bulky quarto of 600 pages, with the somewhat uninviting title of *Tableau Annuel du Commerce de la France*, and is so bristling with figures as not to be likely to excite any great emotion in the mind of the general reader. Still, it is a most important production for manufacturers and merchants—who, by the way, do not consult it one half enough—and is sometimes of utility to journalists, as furnishing a mine of facts, from which they can draw with advantage valuable information for their readers. The *Debats* does so at present, and we give a few extracts from its article:

"The French international trade amounted for the year 1857 to 5,328,000,000 of francs (72,000,000 less than in 1856), or more than four times the ordinary budget of France. The imports were to the extent of 2,689,000,000, and the exports to that of 2,639,000,000. The traffic by sea amounted to 3,830,000,000, and by land to 1,498,000,000. The table of exchanges with each country separately gives the following results:

	1847.	1857.	Increase per cent.
England	262 mil.	974 mil.	272
Belgium	210	410	100
Switzerland	181	406	129
Sardinia	148	249	68
The Zollverein	130	422	225
Russia	122	127	4
Spain	120	307	156
Turkey	117	220	88
Two Sicilies	50	86	72
Holland	38	69	82
Hanse Towns	37	59	59
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	35	49	40
Tuscany	31	55	77
Austria	23	40	74
Roman States	8	15	88
Portugal	5	18	260
Greece	4	14	250
Total	1,541	3,520	132
United States	323	645	100
Brazil	47	134	185
Other States of America	126	369	200
Total	496	1,148	142
Asia	40	148	270
Africa	48	136	183
French Colonies { Algeria	73	134	70
French Colonies { Others	162	243	50
Total	2,340	5,328	128

The average increase of the commerce of France is, for the ten years between 1847 and 1857, in the proportion of 128 per cent. But the trade with some countries more particularly, as is seen by the above table, has assumed still greater extension, and the seven following are named in the order of relative increase: England, Asia, Portugal, Greece, the Zollverein, Brazil, Africa, Spain and Switzerland. The same work presents us likewise with a valuable comparison of the trade of the principal French ports;

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Havre	541	729	1,270
Marseilles	675	458	1,133
Boulogne	154	176	330
Bordeaux	133	150	283
Paris	4	273	277
Saint Louis	150	109	259
Jeumont	183	20	203
Lyons	—	154	154
Nantes	93	26	119
Dunkerque	80	37	117
Strasburg	43	51	94
Valenciennes	38	29	67
Rouen	41	25	66
Cette	34	27	61

This table brings strongly into relief the preponderance of our two principal commercial ports, Havre and Marseilles; the first, the key of the Transatlantic trade—the second, of the Mediterranean. We have already observed that our total traffic by sea amounted to 3,830 millions of francs, in making up which sum Havre and Marseilles count for 2,403 millions, or very nearly two-thirds of our entire foreign trade by sea. Somewhat to our surprise we find Boulogne (the principal port on the coast for the produce of French fisheries) entitled to rank as the third port on the incontestable authority of figures; Bordeaux, the great medium of intercourse with the American colonies, ranks only as the fourth. Paris, centre of universal operations as a great commercial capital, must be content with the fifth place; Lyons does only half as much business as Paris; Nantes, the great entrepot of the Isle of Bourbon and Brazil, and Dunkirk, one of the great northern timber markets, march nearly abreast; and Strasburg, which principally carries on business with Southern Germany and Switzerland, presses closely behind them. The immense figures attached to the names of Saint Louis and Jeumont will, no doubt, cause some surprise. These two frontier towns, whose commerce is set down at 462 millions, are the two most important points of the transit into Switzerland and Belgium. Through Jeumont enter more than 100 millions' worth of cotton and silk tissues, which only cross our territory, and 15 millions' worth of coals from the pits of Charleroi, St. Louis, among other articles, has the great transit of cotton from Havre for Switzerland."

London Markets.

Per Canada. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24—5 P. M.

In our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets there is no material change this week. The markets generally have been steady, but without animation. COTTON dearer. MONEY abundant. CONSOLS leave off 97¼@97⅜ for money, 97¾@97⅞ for the account. Bar SILVER, 5s. 7d. Mexican DOLLARS, 5s., nominal. American EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s.; South American, 74s.

COCOA—167 bags Trinidad were nearly all bought in at 52s.@56s. for gray to mid. red. A small quantity of good red brought 58s.@64s.; 2,350 bags Guayaquil in public sale were withdrawn.

COFFEE—The sales have gone off at full rates, with a slight advance on good bold sorts; 906 casks, 157 bbls., 370 bags Plantation Ceylon at 65s. 6d.@68s. for low middling to middling dull; 68s. 6d.@73s. for middling to good middling. Of 94 casks, 16 cases, 1,800 bags Native Ceylon, a part sold at 50s. 6d. for good ordinary, and the remainder bought in 2s.@3s. higher than the market value; 335 bags Madras brought 57s. for good ordinary mixed, and 60s. 6d.@65s. for good and fine ordinary pale; 154 casks, 178 bbls., 184 bags Jamaica at 53s.@58s. for good to fine ordinary, and 61s.@63s. 6d. for low middling to superior. Several floating cargoes are now in the market, but the sale of one only has transpired, viz.: 2,800 bags Rio good firsts at 44s., for the Mediterranean, i. f. p. a.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured have been reduced to-day ½d. ₱ lb. We now quote Tough Cake and Tile, £98; Sheathing, 11d.; Y. M. Sheathing, 9¾d.

TIN—Without change. Blocks, 118s.; Bars, 119s.; Straits, 114s.; and Banca, 116s.

CORN—The market is dull, and English Wheat 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. lower. Last week's average price of Wheat was 41s. 11d. on 133,600 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 44s.@50s.; Red, 42s.@48s.; Flour, 20s.@25s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 4,200 bales at firm prices. At Liverpool the demand continues large, the sales for the week being 58,000, fully ½d. dearer; middling Orleans is quoted at 7 5-16d.@7½d.

HEMP—Russian steady. St. Petersburg Clean, £30@£30 10s. Of Manila there is little offering, fair roping quality £27@£27 10s. Jute—4,250 bales at auction today all sold at a further advance of about 15s. ₱ ton; £17 17s. 6d.@£18 10s. for very low to good common quality; £18 15s.@£19 10s. for mid., with fair to good at £20@£21 2s. 6d.

HIDES—Of 148,000 East India at auction, yesterday, about three-fourths sold at a reduction of ¼d. ₱ lb.

IRON—Welsh is rather more in demand. Bars, £6 5s.; Rails, £6 10s., f. o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pig, 54s. 9d.@55s., f. o. b. in Clyde.

LINSEED—On the spot there is little offering, but the market is flat. Bombay 59s. 6d.@60s., and Calcutta 58s. The arrivals on the coast from the Azov have been large. We quote Taganrog afloat 57s. 6d.@58s., but nothing doing.

LINSEED CAKES in fair demand. New-York, in barrels, £11; Boston, in bags, £10 10s.

OILS—Fish: the market is without movement. Sperm, £88@£89; Southern, £35@£37 10s.; Pale Seal, £38; Cod, £34 10s. Rape dull: foreign refined, 47s. 6d.; brown, 43s. 6d.@44s. Linseed very dull at 32s. 9d. on the spot, with no buyers for forward delivery. Cocoa Nut quiet at 37s.@37s. 6d. for Ceylon, and 38s.@39s. for Cochin. Palm, 38s.@39s.

RICE—Holders continue firm, but very little has been sold. Of 10,240 bags Bengal and 6,405 bags Madras offered, about half has been taken, the former at 7s. 6d. for low yellowish; 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. for small middling white; and 9s.@10s. 6d. for middling to good middling white; fine Ballam at 8s. 9d.; and the latter at 7s.@7s. 6d. for barley grain, and 6s. 9d.@8s. 6d. for ordinary to good pinky.

RUM—The sales have been chiefly confined to Leewards, of which 1,100 puncheons have changed hands at 1s. 8d.; 140 puncheons Demerara at 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.; 200 puncheons Berbice at 2s.; 50 puncheons Jamaica at 3s. 10d.@4s.

SALTPETRE—Firm. The sales are 3,100 bags Bengal at 41s. 6d. for 12⅛ lbs. refraction, cash; 42s. 9d.@43s. for 8¼ to 8½ lbs.; 44s. for 7 lbs.; 45s. for 5¾ lbs.; 45s. 6d. for 3¾ and 3½ lbs., and 46s. for 2¾ lbs. Of Bombay, 458 bags, 83 and 80¾ lbs. refraction, sold at 30s.@31s., and 43 at 32s. 10 cases 5¾ lbs. at 42s. 6d. MOLASSES—100 puncheons Trinidad sold at 15s.

SPICES—Pepper—The demand has been good, and 5,600 bags sold at 4½d.@4¾d. for Singapore black, and 4½d.@4¾d. for good Penang. 165 bags white Singapore sold at 8¾d., and 9d.@9¼d. for Penang. Nutmegs—35 cases sold at steady prices; 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for small; 11 cases Grenada sold at 1s. 7d.@1s. 10d. Mace held for advanced prices, and only a small portion of 30 cases sold at 1s. 3d.@1s. 7d. Pimento is unaltered in value; 200 bags have been sold at 3¼d.@3½d.

SUGAR.—The market is firm, but not active. Of West India the sales are 2,130 hhds., and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, the greater part sold at steady prices. Of Foreign, 303 hhds. 93 bbls. Porto Rico mostly sold at firm prices; low to good middling bright brown, 35s. 6d.@39s. 6d.; and inferior to fine bright yellow, 41s.@47s. Of 1,050 boxes low to good middling white Havana, all the sound portion was bought in at 37s. 6d.@39s. in bond, but the washed sold at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d. in bond. 200 boxes florette and yellow Havana were bought in, the former at 51s.@52s. 6d. for good to fine, and the latter at 45s.@45s. 6d. for good yellow, but of the florettes a few lots have since been placed at the taking-in prices. Privately 500 boxes Havana, good florettes at 51s.@51s. 6d., and low yellow and brown at 42s. 3d. 900 baskets Java, at 43s. 6d.@46s. No. 10¾ to 13. 200 cases white Bahia, at 48s. for good, and 49s. for fine. 100 casks Porto Rico, at 43s. 6d.@46s. 6d. 4,000 bags unclayed Manila, at 33s. 3d. 100 casks Melado, at 32s.@36s. for middling to superior quality. Three cargoes afloat, two Havana, both fully insured and both for this country, 3,600 boxes No. 13 at 31s., and 1,700 boxes No. 10¾ at 29s., and one of 4,000 bags low brown Pernams, insured 1 p. a., at 22s. 6d., for a near Continental port. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale of 55,700 baskets Java, held at Rotterdam on the 21st inst., the whole quantity sold at the valuations, being fl. 1@1½ above the prices of the last sale in July.

TALLOW—flat at 49s. 3d. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and 49s. for the last three months.

TEA—23,000 pkgs. have been offered at auction, of which only 4,700 sold without change in prices. We quote good common Congou 10d.@10¾d. ₱ lb.

TURPENTINE—No arrivals of Rough. The sales are about 600 bbls. at 10s. 6d. Spirits are dearer; American, 39s.

AMERICAN STOCKS are without change, and not much doing.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

We had this pleasure last on the 17th inst., and since have received advices from the United States to the 8th, per *Canada*.

COTTON—There has been a very steady demand during the week; and although prices are slightly dearer for some descriptions, the advance is so inconsiderable as to call for no alteration in our figures. The market remains free from any excitement, the demand being confined chiefly to the regular trade—sellers, generally, continuing to offer their stocks freely. At Manchester goods and yarns are again very firm, at a further improvement in value; but business, as last week, has again been checked by the extreme demands of manufacturers. It will be seen by reference to our tables, that the supply of raw Cotton is rapidly diminishing, and it is confidently expected that the diminution will be much accelerated when we get into October, as the imports must then be small, while the consumption will be progressing on a very large scale. We quote:

New-Orleans.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Ord. to Good Ord	6¼d.@6⅝d.	7¾d.@8⅛d.	5¾d.@5⅞d.
Low Mid. to Mid	7d. @7⅜d.	8⅞d.@9 3-16d.	6d.@6⅜d.
G. Mid. to Mid. Fair	7⅝d.@7⅞d.	9⅛d.@9⅜d.	6

ground until ninety of the ninety-three were left dead on the field; among them their chief, who stood his ground like a brave warrior as he was. I passed over the battle-field a few months after, and saw it strewn with the bones of the Yumas. They were not buried, as is the custom of our Northern Indians, but only [illegible] was broken.

The Yumas have not recovered from this unsuccessful [illegible]; they probably never will, as it has [illegible] the best of their warriors. They are sullen, [illegible] and dejected—hate and revenge have destroyed their better feeling. Like all the other tribes, they are [illegible] dying from disease carried among them by the whites, and ere long but a remnant will be left.

L.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 20 bbls. Ashes, 16,775 bbls. Flour, 3,812 bushels Wheat 29,131 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Barley, 18,219 bushels Oats, 369 bags Malt, 310 pkgs. Provisions, and 322 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request, including Pots at $6 and Pearls at $6@6 12½, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to day, 1,218 bbls., including 842 bbls. Pots and 376 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 20 bags Java at 15c. and 273 bags Rio at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, sales having been reported of only 600 bales at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅝
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	14	14

EARTHENWARE—The demand is less active, but with light supplies, prices are sustained.

FISH—Are in slack demand, though buyers have any existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues quite plenty, heavy and irregular, prices favoring buyers strongly, yet the demand is not brisk. Sales 16,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 00	@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 70	@ 4 80
Standard Extra State	4 80	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 00
Canadian is dull and lower; sales 430 bbls. at $4 95@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 20@$5 10 for rejected brands; $5 20@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 30@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.		

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly inquired for, and is steadily decreasing in value. Sales have been confined to 11,500 bushels, mainly in small lots, including fair White Michigan at $1 15; unsound Chicago Spring at 80c.; very choice White Southern at $1 48; do. Kentucky at $1 50; and red and amber Southern at $1 18@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 26,000 bushels, at 70c.@73c. for unsound to very good mixed Western; 74c. for a lot of choice do., per the canal steamboat *Charles Mack*; 78c.@79c. for White Southern; and 88c.@90c. for Yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal, at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Barley is abundant and less valuable: sales 9,000 bushels State, at $1@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at uniform rates; Western, at 48c.@51c.; Canada, at 49c.@51c.; State, at 45c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at unchanged figures.

IRON—Sales 140 tons Scotch Pig at $22@22 50 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½@$1 15, cash and time, ₱ M.

LARD—Is in demand at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand at languid prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@42c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@39c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 22½c.@25c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.; 120 Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@31c.; 65 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c., cash; and, by auction, 57 bbls. prime New-Orleans at 39½c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, at about former prices.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, as before reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand is not active; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for old Mess; $16 75 for new do.; $14 25 for old Prime; and $14 50 for new do., ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in better request, chiefly for future delivery, at about former quotations; sales 100 boxes, here, at 9¾c. for short, boneless middles, and 10¼c. for clear, smoked sides; 1,000 boxes short, ribbed middles, deliverable in December and January, at 8c.@8¼c.; and 1,060 boxes Cumberland cut at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is inquired for at old rates; 200 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. for fair to prime old, and 10¾c.@10½c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef in moderate demand at previous figures; sales 430 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, and $7@$8 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs. old, at $3@$3 75; and 50 tcs. new, at $4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 450 boxes Castile, to arrive, part at 10½c. ₱ lb., usual credit.

SPICES—500 mats Cassia have been sold since our last, at 25c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been reported of only 247 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@8c.; 69 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 106 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.@4¾c.; and 1,925 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 6,500 lbs. prime at 10c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Is in request at steady rates.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@22¾c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 5,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 4½d. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; and 200 boxes cheese for 30s. For Glasgow, 150 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ships *Therese*, 899 tons, *Fanny A. Perley*, 1,123 tons, *Starlight*, 1,150 tons, *Ivanhoe*, 868 tons, and *Nonpareil*, 1,431 tons, to San Francisco, on terms not transpired; a ship from New-Orleans to Havre, and one from Mobile to Trieste, Cotton, 1¼c.; a brig to Constantinople, Rum, 4½c.; one to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; two schooners, from Richmond to Rio, Flour, $1 ₱ bbl.; a bark to Sagua, Hoops, $10, and Hhd. Shooks, 40c.; one, 300 tons, to Bermuda and back, to bring the wrecked cargo of the *Emily Taylor*, bound from Leghorn to New-York, $2,000; a brig, 2,800 bbls., to Havana, $1,650; a bark, from Bahama to New-Orleans, Salt in bulk; and bark *E. Giddinge*, 377 tons, to Valparaiso, Callao, &c., and back to Hampton Roads, with Guano, for orders, on private terms.

General Merchandise Imports.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 9, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.	Pkgs.	Value.
Bottles	11	$80
China	87	3
Earthenware	99	4,194
Glass	8,202	15,576
Glass Ware	279	3,191
Glass Plate	19	1,654
DRUGS, &C.		
Ammonia, Sal.	10	956
Arrow Root	15	403
Bark, Peruvian	3	111
Blch. Powders	100	1,549
Cream Tartar	6	1,385
Gums, Crude	59	1,887
Ipecacuanha	31	2,496
Indigo	90	10,036
Leeches	29	813
Lic. Paste	100	3,018
Madder	144	17,263
Oils, Ess	9	693
Oils, Linseed	25	1,800
Oils, Olive	2,242	5,256
Paints	—	9,701
Potash, Hyd	16	2,284
Soda, Bicarb	1,350	5,786
Soda, Ash	108	3,065
Sponges	4	245
Sumac	1,880	5,478
Whiting	500	719
Yellow Ochre	100	420
Other	—	2,819
FURS.		
Furs	159	$9,543
FRUITS, &C.		
Citron	—	1,499
Lemons	—	2,034
Nuts	—	133
Oranges	—	1,885
Prunes	—	553
Plums	—	1,841
Sauces & Pres	—	5,008
INSTRUMENTS.		
Musical	9	1,231
Nautical	1	274
Optical	6	1,695
JEWELRY, &C.		
Jewelry	18	9,862
Watches	44	57,614
LEATHER, HIDES, &C.		
Boots & Shoes	2	111
Hides, Dressed	170	57,633
Hides, Undr'sd	—	153,852
Leather, Fan'st	1	441
LIQUORS, WINES, &C.		
Ale	—	24
Brandy	776	43,389
Beer	39	414
Cordials	111	391
Gin	609	30,616
Porter	21	268
Whisky	3	383
Wines	4,787	27,647
Champagne	321	2,137
METALS, &C.		
Brass Goods	1	416
Chains, Anch's	1	40
Copper	—	115
Cutlery	47	18,658
Gas Fixtures	5	1,389
Guns	52	5,051
Hardware	62	8,840
Iron, Hoop, tons	61	914
Iron, Pig, tons	1,363	19,386
Total Gen		$1,724,542
Dry Goods		934,268
Total entries		$2,658,810

METALS, &C.	Pkgs.	Value.
Iron, Sheet, t'ns	314	41,434
Iron, Tubes	80	450
Iron, other, t'ns	524	18,610
Lead, Pigs	3,569	18,812
Metal Goods	60	9,330
Nails	160	582
Needles	7	5,654
Old Metal	—	4,952
Platina	1	5,249
Plated Ware	4	632
Percuss. Caps	4	500
Saddlery	5	815
Steel	335	6,294
Tin, boxes	5,495	38,467
Tin, slabs	361	6,706
Wire	119	3,017
Zinc	2,678	54,421
SPICES.		
Nutmegs	—	2,001
STATIONERY, &C.		
Books	103	14,979
Engravings	3	2,956
Paper	56	3,649
Other	23	2,407
WOODS.		
Rattan	—	1,694
Willow	—	1,398
Other	—	2,946
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Baskets	10	456
Bags	—	137
Boxes	—	878
Buttons	25	8,469
Burr Stones	—	299
Cheese	38	1,777
Cigars	—	31,180
Coal, tons	5,285	14,219
Corks	—	2,38
Clocks	1	107
Cocoa, bags	119	2,306
Coffee, bags	9,356	96,260
Fancy Goods	—	19,018
Flax	148	5,010
Fish	—	15,296
Furniture	5	755
Hair	4	1,704
Hair cloth	10	4,921
Hemp	6,288	85,629
Ivory	17	100
Marble Man	—	1,552
Molasses	231	4,705
Oil-Paintings	17	4,327
Paper Hang	5	510
Plaster	—	672
Perfumery	213	2,229
Pipes	—	2,198
Provisions	—	2,648
Rags	801	18,019
Salt	—	3,889
Seeds	—	532
Soap	759	2,012
Sugar, hhds.		
Sugar, bbls. & pkgs	2,125	125,909
Sugar, bx. & bg.	1,547	43,897
Trees, Plants	—	1,714
Teas	23,360	285,903
Toys	3	117
Tobacco	1,439	48,724
Waste	119	3,849
Wool, bales	56	2,363
Other	—	1,510

MINIE RIFLES.—200 "BRITISH GOVERNment" for sale by WM. JESSOP & SONS, No. 91 John-st.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS.—30,000 FEET OF superior quality, all sizes, for sale at the London Plate Glass depot, No. 179 Centre-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.
DAY AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1858.
DAY PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 1; the Opera commences at 2 o'clock.
The entire Opera of
LINDA DA CHAMOUNIX
will be given, supported by
Senora PEPITA GASSIER, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signori SBRIGLIA, GASSIER, ASSONI and GARIBOLDI.
Between the first and second acts will be danced
LA ZINGARELLA.
Miles. GALETTI and PRATESI.
Between the second and third acts,
LA POLKA BOHEMIENNE.
LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 7¾ o'clock.
The entire Opera of
ERNANI
will be given.
Between the first and second acts will be danced the
PAS DE BOUQUET.
LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.
After which,
LA ARRAGONESA.
Miles. GALETTI, LAVIGNE, Messieurs SMITH and SZOLLOSY.
Between the second and third acts,
SPANISH DUO,
"LA JOTA DE LOS TORREROS."
Senora PEPITA GASSIER and Signor GASSIER.
Between the third and fourth acts a
SPANISH SONG,
"EL ESTRENO DE UNA ARTISTA."
Senora PEPITA GASSIER.
After the opera of "Ernani" the
DEATH OF UGOLINO,
a tragic scene, composed by Signor Ronzani,
Signor RONZANI, Miles. GALETTI, PRATESI and LEBRUN.
To conclude with the
GRAND LIBERTY DUETTO,
from
I PURITANI,
Signori GASSIER and CESARE NANI.
Conductors, MAX MARETZEK and ANGELO TORRIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Entrance ticket, including reserved seat.....$1 50
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission, including a reserved seat for
BOTH MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Entrance to parquet, boxes, &c.....$1.
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission to both the matinee and evening performance.
NOTICE.—Every purchaser will receive two tickets, one admitting to the matinee and one to the evening performance. They will be transferable, and can be used by different parties.
Admission in the evening for such as have not taken tickets for both performances.....REGULAR PRICES.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
The management has great pleasure in presenting, for the third time this season, Sheridan's celebrated 5-act comedy,
THE RIVALS,
which will be presented with the same
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT
that has characterized the production of the numerous
STANDARD AND MODERN COMEDIES,
which have met with such eminent success at this establishment.
MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1858,
THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute.....Mr. Blake
Captain Absolute.....Mr. Sothern
Sir Lucius O'Trigger.....Mr. Burnett
Bob Acres.....Mr. Jefferson
Falkland.....Mr. Marden
David.....Mr. Peters
Fag.....Levick
Coachman.....McDoualt
Mrs. Malaprop.....Mrs. Blake
Lydia Languish.....Miss Laura Keene
Julia.....Miss Sara Stevens
Lucy.....Mrs. Sothern
To conclude with the successful burlesque English Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Lord Allcash.....Mr. Burnett
Fra Diavolo, (with songs).....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Lorenzo (with songs).....Mr. Wharton
Beppo (with songs).....Mr. Jefferson
Giacomo (with songs).....Mr. Peters
Berlina (with songs).....Miss Effie Germon
Incidental to the Burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the
PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—FRA DIOVOLO.
WEDNESDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—FRA DIOVOLO.
THURSDAY—TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.
CHANGE OF HOURS—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING until further notice, a new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (sur)passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD,
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also
ENTIRELY NEW
and of
THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.
These entertainments will combine the talents of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. JOHN SLOAN,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. CHIPPENDALE,
Mrs. FLOYD, Miss E. HENRARDE,
Miss TREE, Mr. C. BERNARD,
&c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.
A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced shortly, the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here,) Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in a new character, writtenly expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE.
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown."
ACT I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in Russia.....Isherwood
ACT II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Table: III.—The Wolf's Gorge.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
ACT III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the
BRIDAL.
Melantius.....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Evadne.....Madame Ponisi
After which a grand romantic spectacle, entitled the
WOOD DEMON.
Hardy Canute.....Mr. G. C. Boniface

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
Phantom.....Mr. J. B. Howe.
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE PRIVATEER OF '76;
OR, THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

NEW THEATRE,
Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
Lessees.....R. Johnston and T. C. Steers
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
The performances will commence with
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia, Mrs. A. Parker. To be followed by
THE CROSS OF GOLD.
Austerlitz, R. Johnston. To conclude with the
TALE OF BLOOD.

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Pupil of Adolph Adam and Miolan,
Will give her first grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Mlle. WELLIS
Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Sig. BERNARDI,
E. MOLLENHAUER,
H. C. TIMM.
Tickets of Admission.....One dollar.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. William Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, and every evening during the week. "The Campbells' new Extravaganza" of Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad. Unsworth's Banjo Song, "The Charcoal Man." Also, new songs, comical sayings, delineations, &c., by this talented Company. Admission 25 cents; commence at 7¾
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. There will be two distinct performances, one commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the other at 7½ o'clock P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets 50c. each; may be procured at the principal Catholic bookstores, from the sextons of the churches, and at the Academy on the day and evening of the Festival.
Particular caution is given not to purchase tickets from persons on the sidewalk on that evening. All persons authorized to sell will be within the building, and will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers; and the Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 260 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,963, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK.
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST.
200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 6 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS.....at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS.....at 12 Dollars
120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS...at 16 Dollars
90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe..at 18 Dollars
50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS....at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace.....at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe.....at 50 Dollars
20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROI'D. Do.at 100 to 150 Dollars
Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
The above is part of the effects of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.
The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of
Messrs. J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway,
Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of
CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AUBUSSON BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES,
HEMPS, DRUGGETS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS,
OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS,
RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers.
Close buyers are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. DAVID WEBB.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS,
1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWS, at 8 Dollars
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at.....16 Dollars
And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.
Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50, and 60 Dollars each.
☞ ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!
GREAT COMBINATION!
EXCLUSIVE STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES!!
We have over 5,000 GARMENTS now on exhibition, which, for novelty and elegance of style, are unequaled.
LADIES will find the quality of our CLOAKS superior, and the PRICES SO LOW, as to render us
ENTIRELY FEARLESS OF COMPETITION.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS,
Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

Velvet and Silk Cloaks	$ 8 to $25
Silk Velvet Circulars	12 to 50
Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich	30 to 60
Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans	5 to 30

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.	
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to $1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to 1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to 1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 95	to 1 05
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to 0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to 0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to 0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened at prices lower than ever before offered in this City, a splendid assortment of
TRIPLE WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELS, DAMASLAINES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Together with every article in the Upholstery line, imported expressly for the opening of the
NEW ADDITION TO THEIR STORE,
In which these goods have a prominent place for exhibition.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

COLUMBIAN HALL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The proprietors are offering a large stock of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS at very low prices for cash.
English Brussels, 90c.
Three-ply Carpets, 95c.
Ingrain—Wool, 50c.
Ingrains—Cotton and Wool, 25c.
Oil Cloths, 31c.
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
A. T. STEWART & CO. have a splendid stock of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including a large invoice purchased in London, greatly below former prices, at the recent
INDIA AUCTION SALES,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT THE IMPORTER'S SALE,
No. 503 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Building.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS, $10, worth $16.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS, with Crochet Adornments, $14, worth $20.
N. B.—Sale to continue for ninety days.

ENGLISH BED BLANKETS.
2,000 pairs All-Wool, extra fine quality,
At $3 per pair and upwards.
Manufactured expressly for the opening of the new store.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!!
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
at half price,
to close out stock.
Store to let.
SCOTT & CO., No. 651 Broadway.

500 PIECES
EXTRA HEAVY REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
(All Wool),
At 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—WILLIAM F. PINCHON has opened a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, and will continue to receive new styles per steamer every week. WM. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
HAVE RECEIVED
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO,
AND WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
MAGNIFICENT SILK AND VELVET ROBES IN DOUBLE JUPE, ROBE A'LEZ, AND TWO FLOUNCES.
RICH PRINTED ROBES A'LEZ and DE CHAMBRE.
REAL IRISH POPLINS IN ROBE A'LEZ, PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN.
300 Pieces FANCY SILKS, 90 cents per yard.
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW MERINOS, VALENTIAS, DE LAINES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, a most extensive stock of
RICH LYON SILK VELVETS.
Much less than the COST OF IMPORTATION.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
NEW LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
500 Doz. pairs LADIES' BLACK and COLORED KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair, of their own
IMPORTATION AND SELECTION,
Received
PER STEAMER ARAGO.
S. A. & Co. feel convinced that these Gloves will be found, on examination, superior in quality and make to almost any ever offered in this City.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
500 doz. LADIES' WHITE and UNBLEACHED COTTON HOSE, 12½ cents per pair, or $1 50 per doz.
400 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, 16 cents per pair, or $2 per doz.
1,000 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, from $2 25 to $3 50.
With a full assortment of
FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
BY
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Farewell Benefit of MAX MARETZEK—ERNANI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE RIVALS—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL—THE PHANTOM—THE PRIVATEER OF '76.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE BRIDAL—THE WOOD DEMON.

NEW THEATRE—Bowery, opposite Spring-street—LUCRETIA BORGIA—CROSS OF GOLD—TALE OF BLOOD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN AMUSEMENTS.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10¼ o'clock A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, having left San Francisco on the 16th of September. The news is, consequently, ten days later than was received by way of Panama. The trip occupied but a little over twenty-three days, and six passengers came through by the stages. A large number of prominent citizens of St. Louis assembled at the depôt on the arrival of the mail, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the President of the Overland Mail Company, was greeted with a hearty welcome. A long procession accompanied the mails to the Post-Office. There is no news of special importance from California. The line of telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake City had been commenced. From Fraser's River the accounts are not encouraging. High water still seriously interfered with mining operations. From Oregon, we hear that a skirmish had taken place between a force under Major GARNETT and the Indians, in which Lieut. ALLEN and six Indians were killed. The Indians had attacked a party of miners on the Wenatshe River, and killed one of them. There was a painful rumor that a party under Gen. PALMER had been massacred near Okanagan, but it was probably unfounded.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, from Galway on the 28th ult., is now fully due at Halifax, but the telegraph line east of Calais, Me, was not in working order last night, and consequently we have no means of knowing whether she has arrived or not. Her news is three days later than the *Canada's*, details of which we publish this morning.

The Hon. AMASA J. PARKER addressed the Democracy of Utica on Friday evening. He took occasion, in the course of his speech, to deny that he had voted in Congress against the Right of Petition, explaining that he voted only to lay the Anti-Slavery petitions on the table after they had been received.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court have refused to grant a writ of error in the case of IRA GROSS, the Rochester murderer. A meeting to excite public sympathy in his behalf, held in Rochester last week, proved a failure. The execution will take place on the 22d inst.

Seven lives were lost by the explosion of the boilers of the freight-steamer *Hercules* on the St. Lawrence River, eighteen miles below Ogdensburg, on Saturday morning. The *Hercules* was owned in Kingston, C. W., and was nearly new.

A new line of steamers is to be established between this port and Havana, under the patronage of the capitalists who are engaged in the Cuban trade. Capt. J. J. WRIGHT, who is the projector of the enterprise, arrived in the *Cahawba*, with plans for the two ships, the stock for which has been subscribed. MORA & NUVARRO BROTHERS are to be the Agents in this City.

The prize-money awarded to the officers and crew of the *Dolphin* for the capture of the slaver *Echo*, is $7,600. The *Echo* has been condemned, and is to be sold at auction.

Private advices from Savannah indicate that the yellow fever in that city assumes a more serious type than is admitted by the Press.

The exhibitors at the late Crystal Palace Fair held another meeting on Saturday, in furtherance of their plan of getting up a new Fair, independent of the American Institute, and of projecting a new organization to take the place of that institution. Verbal reports were presented by Dr. KIRBY and Mr. RIKER, members of the Standing Committee. A mass meeting of the exhibitors is called for this evening, at a place to be designated by advertisement. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the new movement is claimed to receive the sympathies of a large majority of the exhibitors at the late Fair, but that sympathy would be more manifest if the exhibitors were to attend the meetings. There are said to have been nearly 4,000 exhibitors at the late Fair, and of these not more than seventy-five have attended either of the three meetings held by the projectors of this movement.

A gang of First Ward ruffians, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, went into the porter-house No. 5 Washington-street, kept by an old man named DAVID HARRINGTON. The blinds were up, and inside were MR. HARRINGTON, his son, and two young men. The gang, although told that the place was closed for the night, burst open the door, and compelled Mr. HARRINGTON to treat them to drinks twice around. Having partaken of the drinks, some of the gang held Mr. HARRINGTON while others rifled his pockets, which being completed, they knocked the old gentleman down, and afterwards extended the same treatment to his son and the other young men in the place. Drawing knives and pistols they left, threatening further violence if either of the parties ventured to make any outcry. Young HARRINGTON ventured, however, to call out "Police," and for his boldness was fired at, the ball hitting him on the side of the head, and making a pathway several inches long through the scalp. One of the gang, JAMES TOONEY, was arrested; the others escaped. The escaped parties are well known, and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, delivered an address before the New-York Spiritual Association yesterday, at Dodworth's Rooms. He advocated the doctrines of the Spiritualists, and talked of "table-tipping," "table-rapping," and the other phenomena of the sect, with a zeal that evinced the sincerity of his conversion to that faith.

DONATI'S Comet reached its period of maximum brilliancy on Saturday evening, and approached to a distance of fifty-four millions of miles from the earth.

There were 420 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 13 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 38 less than occurred during the corresponding period last year.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed quite heavily for Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, prices of which tended strongly downward. Provisions were in demand at, however, drooping prices for Pork. Groceries were less active. Other branches of trade presented no very important alteration. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 731.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND.—The Overland Mail Company has demonstrated the practicability and utility of its contract. We print in another column news which left San Francisco on September 16, reaching St. Louis on the 9th instant, thus effecting the transit in twenty-three days, rivalling the fastest time by the sea route. This is well. It deserves the cordial and eloquent compliment paid it in the telegram of the President. We have at last a channel of intercourse with our Pacific coast not exposed to marine casualties, or the interposition of a hostile power; but wholly upon land, that land our own, and so remote from external reach, as to be beyond the risk of interruption in case of war. Of course with the extension of the telegraph from St. Louis westward, and from Placerville eastward, this time will be materially shortened; and that extension is now actively prosecuted from both sides. The Isthmus routes—whether by Panama, San Juan or Tehuantepec—will have to hurry up their steamboats, if they would not be regularly beaten by the mules of Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

American Commerce and the Stade Dues.

On the day on which the last mail was made up in London, there was delivered to members of the British Legislature the Blue Book of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, in April last, to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade Dues. It was a part of the duty of this Committee to consider in what degree they are detrimental to British commerce, and the effect of giving notice to terminate the treaty under which Great Britain has assented to the payment of the toll. The report of the Committee contains a recommendation that notice should be given to terminate the treaty of 1844, and the opinion that such course would be attended with little loss or inconvenience to British commerce. This is not, however, the opinion of all the witnesses, one of whom, Mr. WARD, British Consul at Leipzig, recommended their redemption, as in the case of the Sound Dues, as the only means of getting rid of an obstructive and vexatious impost. This witness expressed the opinion that all the parties who are interested in doing so ought to contribute according to their interest, and he had no doubt most of them would. The United States, he added, complained very much of the impost, and had threatened to take summary measures to get rid of it, but whether they could do so or not he could not, of course, say. If Americans did not pay, it would be a great disadvantage to others who did pay, as the former would get the carrying trade. But he thought that the United States would come into the arrangement, as they did into the Sound dues compensation. With regard to the effect of terminating the treaties under which any of the powers have concluded treaties with Hanover in reference to these dues, it appears from a very elaborate history of them, given to the Committee by Professor WURM, a great authority in Germany upon all questions of commercial history and law, that the Government of Hanover has no legal claim to them, the grant of the Emperor CONRAD II. to the Archbishop of Hamburg and Bremen, in 1038, only conferring a right to levy tolls in the market of Stade. This is also the opinion of Professor ZACHARIÆ, who is a subject of Hanover. It was simply a market toll, which has been perverted into a river toll. The object appears to have been the rebuilding of the Cathedral of Bremen, which had been burned by the Normans; but the Archbishopric was secularized prior even to the Treaty of Westphalia, so that there was no pretext even of the dues being appropriated to any purpose analogous to the intention of the founder. But, as in the case of the Sound Dues, they have been recognized by treaty in modern times; and the Government of Hanover rests its claim to levy the toll upon a treaty with Denmark in 1717, and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719, by which whatever right these countries possessed was transferred to the Elector of Hanover.

Since 1844 the dues have been levied under treaties which Hanover concluded in that year with the chief maritime powers, including the United States. Professor WURM says that the English treaty created profound surprise in Germany, owing to its impolicy, as it acknowledged the right of Hanover to levy the dues, and thereby cut off any prospective benefit which might accrue to British commerce from the determination of the treaty. The position of England on the treaty being terminated will, according to Professor WURM, be that of the powers who have not entered into engagements with Hanover on the subject; that is, the old duties will have to be paid, because the claim of Hanover has been recognized by the existing treaty, which merely regulates the rates to be paid by British goods while the treaty is in force. But Mr. HARGREAVES, Private Secretary to the British Consul at Hamburg, is of opinion that the Hanoverian Government can only fall back upon the convention entered into in 1844 with the States bordering on the Elbe, by which the Stade toll was for the first time acknowledged to be a river toll, Hanover having contended until then that it was a sea toll. The treaty with the United States, and also that with Great Britain, was concluded subsequently to this convention. It seems clear, however, whether Professor WURM or Mr. HARGREAVES be correct in the views taken by them respectively, that the duties payable after the termination of the treaty will be at least as high as those paid under its stipulations. It seems to have been a matter of doubt with the Committee, however, whether England had recognized the right of Hanover to levy the Stade dues prior to 1844, and to what extent she did so by the treaty then concluded. Mr. HENLY, the Chairman, whose draft was mainly followed in preparing the report, seems to have been of opinion that the claim of Hanover has not been recognized by his Government; and this is the view taken of the matter by Mr. HARGREAVES. The treaty of Vienna, to which England was a party, gave to the fluvial States of Germany certain powers of regulating river tolls; but for years after the conclusion of that treaty Hanover persisted in maintaining that the Stade toll was not a river toll, and therefore that it was subject to the provisions of the treaty of Vienna. At a subsequent period she admitted that it was a river toll, and it was in consequence of this admission that the Elbe-bordering States entered into the convention of Dresden in 1844. It seems undoubted that this admission brought that convention and its consequences under the treaty of Vienna; but Mr. HARGREAVES is of opinion that this fact does not bind England to the consequences of the Dresden convention, because the declaration of the revenue States that the Stade toll is a river toll is not in compliance with the Vienna act. It will be, in this case, a matter of inference from national law whether the treaty of 1844, and the usage under it from that time to the present, constitute a recognition by England of the toll. Mr. HARGREAVES considers that there is nothing in the treaty from which the acquiescence of England can be inferred.

It is fortunate that the American relation to the question is disembarrassed from these niceties of interpretation. Our Government may fall back upon the history of this traditionary imposition, resting its objections upon its merits, or rather demerits, free from the labored glosses of these German publicists. The toll is none the less vexatious because paltry in amount; and then it is the relic of a vicious commercial system, which should be repressed whether it present itself on the Elbe or at Canton, at Elsinore or in Japan. We suspect that Professor WURM has gone a step too far in assuming the readiness of this Government to commute the payment. He forgets that the Stade dues lack even the miserable plausibilities to excuse them which pleaded for the Sound dues.

Admonition to Americans.

The *Courier and Enquirer* enjoys a serene conviction that the Republicans are fully able, alone and unaided, to carry the State in November; but it nevertheless feels a degree of commiseration for the misguided Americans who persist in remaining beyond the pale of grace until the hour of pardon is nearly past, and warns them that after the present canvass they "will forever be repudiated by every honest man in the Republican ranks." This menace will doubtless have its effect. But the *Courier and Enquirer* ignores a source of trouble nearer home. There is a class, neither small nor inactive, of Republicans who voted for FREMONT, and who will doubtless support the Republican Presidential nominee in 1860, that are now engaged in efforts to defeat the Republican nominee for Governor. Most of these will vote for BURROWS, some possibly for PARKER, and they all desire, for certain reasons, which they freely proclaim, to beat the Republican State ticket. If the *Courier and Enquirer* will open its eyes it can see them, and unless it closes its ears it must hear them. They are not hid, nor difficult to find. In this City they are numerous; in other parts of the State not less so. Among them are politicians of influence and standing, some of whom were delegates in the late Syracuse Convention. We, by no means, wish to stay the *Courier and Enquirer's* flaming sword in its hot pursuit of Americans. They are unquestionably acting with a distinct design to overthrow the Republican Party now, and care very little if such overthrow should involve its defeat in 1860. But while these reckless opponents have the coöperation of thousands of Republicans, it is greatly to be feared they may treat the rebuke of that journal with irreverence and its threats with profane disregard.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday discusses at length, and from its own point of view, the question "Why the Opposition in New-York is not united?" Every answer but the true one, it says, has been given, and it proceeds to state the "real" reason for the failure as follows:

"The real and only reason was that there were people in one, and perhaps both conventions, who went there to nominate a President in 1860, rather than a Governor in 1858. The American Convention consisted of a class of politicians who had one or both of two leading purposes in view: the one, to prevent Senator SEWARD from having the support of the State of New-York in the next National Convention, by defeating his friends now; and the other, to so modify and shape the Republican platform upon the subject of Slavery as to meet the local exigencies of CRITTENDEN, and the other Anti-Lecompton Americans in political association with him. *The Republican Convention consisted, in a large degree, of men who were chosen to prevent the effort which had been making all Summer by the Americans, assisted by certain influential Republican presses, to dilute New-York Republicanism, and of many besides, perhaps, who desired the success of the Republican ticket this Fall, among other reasons, for the benefit that might possibly accrue from it to Mr. Seward.*"

It is possible that the Americans may dispute the *Post's* ascription of motives, so far as they are concerned, but for its own party it has some right to speak, and if we do not misconstrue its meaning, it intends to say that a majority of the Republican delegates were chosen expressly to prevent any union with the Americans. Assuming the correctness of the *Post's* facts, there was great political error on both sides; for, as that journal goes on to show, the success of the Republican, or in case of union, the joint ticket this Fall would by no means make certain the nomination of Mr. SEWARD in 1860, while it was well worth while for that gentleman's friends to take the risks of union, rather than the hazard of losing the State. But we do not agree with the *Post* that the Americans were mainly influenced by fear of Mr. SEWARD as a Presidential candidate. Their ideas in regard to the probabilities for 1860 were too nearly like those of the *Post* itself to occasion them much alarm. It must be recollected that their Council, by a large majority, called their Nominating Convention at the same time and place named for holding the Republican Convention, and that the basis of union adopted by the two Conference Committees was readily agreed to by the Americans. The reason why it failed to receive similar sanction from the Republicans has, up to this time, been a disputed problem. But, if the *Post* is right in saying that a majority of the Republican delegates were selected expressly to prevent union, there need be no further debate on the question. There may possibly be reasons which justify the Republicans in assuming an unnecessary chance of defeat, and the Americans in incurring an absolute certainty of being beaten, but if such reasons exist, they are not visible to the naked eye.

REPUDIATION OF THE SCOTCH WATER PIPES.—To make an unfortunate movement in politics is bad; but to retreat ungracefully is usually worse. Mr. BUCHANAN has committed the two errors in question. Some months ago the Administration, being charged by Congress with the construction of Water Works for the City of Washington, contracted with Mr. LAWRENCE MYERS, of Philadelphia, to procure the necessary supply of iron pipes from Scotland. Now Pennsylvania has iron of her own, a possession upon which she prides herself not a little. The fact was supposed to be known to Mr. BUCHANAN, the more especially as he is himself a production of the Keystone State. But, if he knew, he failed to remember the capacity of his native Commonwealth to furnish iron pipes, and, as above stated, a contract was made to import them. As a matter of course, loud and angry complaints assailed the Executive ear. Pennsylvania was outraged. The President, with unfilial hand, had touched her most tender point. She bethought her of instances, both ancient and modern, in which the sin of ingratitude was conspicuous; such as the serpent which stung the friendly bosom, and the eagle slain by a feather from her own wing. But in her wrath she deemed the conduct of the President beyond all precedent and parallel. Mr. BUCHANAN was naturally uneasy. The *Union* essayed the task of soothing the malcontents, but with little success. An election was at hand, and no one could tell how large a stream of mischief might flow through those unlucky Scotch pipes.

But when the night is darkest, daylight is at hand. Providentially, a loophole was found, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania may breathe again. Mr. LAWRENCE MYERS fell inadvertently into a technical breach of his contract. He failed to deliver the pipes on the specified day. On the 6th inst., five days before the election, the President proclaimed that the contract was repudiated. The *Union* exultingly announced the fact to the Democratic Party, with an air which plainly said, "all is right now in Pennsylvania!" Mr. MYERS may say (but no one cares) that such sharp dealing is contrary to the practice of the Government. But he should remember, for his consolation, that the issue of a State election is seldom supposed to hang upon a single contract. Yet there will be not a few disinterested people to whom the whole affair must appear undignified and unworthy.

Prospects of Fusion Among the Republicans and Americans.

Notwithstanding all the adverse measures of some of the extreme members of both the Republican and American parties, there is so strong a desire for fusion among the masses on both sides that it will be difficult to prevent a union in the City and County tickets. The desire for union is greatly strengthened by the dissensions among the Regulars and Tammany men, which render the chances of success on the part of the Opposition, if they can bring about a fusion, almost certain. It is understood that members of the Conference Committees representing both parties have been thoroughly canvassed, and the result indicates that the Sheriff's office, Governorship of the Almshouse, and the Coronership will be accepted by the Americans, while the Republicans may be well content with the positions of County Clerk, District Attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court, and the two Coroners. This arrangement is a fair one, both in its political and pecuniary aspects, the Sheriff's office being considered nearly equal in pay and patronage to the three other positions which are to be conceded in exchange for it. The issue as between the Democratic and the Fusion nominees for the Shrievalty will thus be brought forward in the very strongest light; and the struggle of the respective champions will have a permanent influence on future candidates.

THE ALBION—ADVICE AND INFORMATION.—Our very excellent neighbor, the *Albion*, possesses a rare faculty of pointed and delicate sarcasm. Its blade is so keen, at once so trenchant and penetrating, and at the same time so judiciously lubricated, that the victim sinks under the stroke, as if it were a palatable narcotic. There is a serious responsibility resting upon those whom Heaven has thus gifted. Much wrong may they do. Grave truths sometimes shrink and wither in the breath of ridicule; sensitive natures are consumed by it. Could we venture to prescribe to those consummate geniuses, who are enabled so to master the grandest subjects with a sneer, we should recommend them to temper their assaults with a touch of mercy, adding thereto a grain of knowledge.

The latter commodity is especially indicated in the case of our neighbor. We did but follow out a line of remark suggested by the progress of Russian influence in Asia, when all the incurable prejudices of John Bull are called into action, and, not content with dogmatizing upon the argument, the *Albion*, with admirable audacity, further dogmatizes upon the facts. To a native of England it is certainly a case of strong provocation that we should accept as authority a French writer, and believe in a splendid future for Russia. We may remark, however, in mitigation, what will evidently be news to our neighbor, that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is not the sole existing authority for the progress of Muscovite civilization on the Amoor River. It is a matter of genuine astonishment to us that a writer usually so well informed has not heard of the elaborate report of Mr. COLLINS, printed and generally circulated as a public document, and largely quoted by the Press. That he should have failed to have found ample warrant for our statements in every one of his European files, abounding as they do with information to the same effect, is also surprising. The columns of this paper, we submit diffidently, might have aided him. It was but the other day we were at the pains to present the readers of the TIMES with a translation of a letter from a Russian officer, written at the mouth of the Amoor, containing ample proof of all we have ventured to say. To these sources of information we beg to point the *Albion*. When they have been duly digested it may cease to regard the TIMES as enthusiastic, and admit that a conflict between the double and single-headed eagles of Europe and America is within the range of rational speculation. And as a general rule, it will be found better, whatever the topic, to be at the trouble of investigating its details, than to resort to the labor-saving expedient of indiscriminate ridicule—a weapon equally within the reach of wise men and blockheads, though usually employed by the latter.

LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN CREDIT.—If querulousness be a sign of second childhood, the London *Times* may be suspected of hastening decrepitude. It will be seen from an article which we reproduce elsewhere, from its city column, that it returns to the discussion of the views of this paper in regard to the acquisition of Mexico, and persists in deducing from them a disposition, should that event occur, to repudiate the Mexican debt to European bondholders. From this gratuitous inference, it is easy to proceed, as it does, to another, namely, that when occasion offers, we shall be quite as prompt to plead usury to the payment of our own bonds and obligations due abroad; and the moral of the reasoning is, of course, that it is high time there should be a limit put to American credit in the European markets.

The narrow premiss upon which all this expansive logic rests is the position of the NEW-YORK TIMES that the foreign creditors of Mexico had in the first instance been careful to indemnify themselves for the extraordinary risks they ran by exacting extraordinary premiums; that they had subsequently converted these risks into proximate certainties by obtaining a pledge of the customs revenues as security. With this guarantee, we ventured to say, they ought to rest until the opportunity for American intervention should mature; and that we could see nothing so desperate in *their* condition, whatever we might see in the condition of Mexico, to warrant unusual solicitude on our part. The whole of our namesake's case rests on this foundation. Not a word of repudiation; not a word denoting a wish to negative the assumption that has uniformly attended the American policy in regard to a protectorate, that the revenues, if they come into our hands, are to be burdened with all existing legal incumbrances. When the Cambridge carrier was asked whether his ass was strong enough to draw an inference, "Anything in reason," was the answer. In that line our venerable cotemporary is equally notable.

It may be worth while to add, that it is grossly unfair to argue a willingness to plead the statute of usury, from an unwillingness to take from a third party a security exposed to that defence. We have just shown that in this Mexican question we have not even assumed the latter position. But if we had, it would indicate no lack of sound faith, no disposition to evade obligations assumed with full knowledge of their conditions, no *lache* propensity to rascality in financiering. In urging this unfair conclusion, the London *Times* exposes itself to the suspicion of endeavoring to amend its original mistake of flattering American cupidity into the seizure of Mexico, by frightening our moneyed classes into that measure. Such an attempt would be as little prosperous as the other.

AN ORGAN READ OUT OF ITS OWN PARTY.—The Democratic Party has but one professed daily organ in this City, and that one, we regret to see, has been read out of the party by bell, book and candle. The Administration organ in Washington performed this ungracious act on Friday last. It denounces its colaborer in this City: "Ignorant, narrow-minded, illiberal, and exacting, without intellect, honor, or public confidence, they assume to speak as if by authority, and to issue decrees precisely as if they possessed the power to enforce them."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The annual State election in Pennsylvania occurs to-day. No Governor is chosen this year, the term of the present Executive expiring Jan. 1, 1861. The officers to be elected on a general ticket, are a Judge of the Supreme Court and a Canal Commissioner. Besides these officials, members of Congress, State Legislature and local officers are chosen.

Amusements.

The most decided and interesting feature of the present week is undoubtedly the Testimonial benefit to Mr. MARETZEK, which takes place to-night—with a preliminary *matinée*, at 2 o'clock, just to whet the appetite. Mr. MARETZEK and his company go south immediately, and for a brief time we shall be without opera—as far as Mr. MARETZEK is concerned, for many months. These circumstances alone are interesting, and calculated to attract a full audience. But there is, we hope, a better and more genial feeling at work—a desire to pay a substantial compliment to a very deserving man. For many years Mr. MARETZEK has stood well with the public. He has supplied the community with new singers and new operas. The great battles of the lyric drama have been decided under his banners; but, although the victor, he has seldom borne off the spoils. These things should be remembered on the occasion of a Testimonial benefit.

The plan of the testimonial is, first, a *matinée*, beginning at 2 o'clock, when the entire opera of "Linda da Chamounix" will be repeated. Between the first and second acts Mlles. GALETTI and PRATESI will dance the "Zingarella;" between the second and third acts Mlle. LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH will dance a Bohemian polka. In the evening the opera of "Ernani" will be given for the first time this season; between the acts there will be dancing by the artists we have named, and singing by Mme. GASSIER, (Spanish ballads.) After the opera there will be a grand tragic pantomime scene, called "The Death of Ugolino," by Signor RONZANI, Mlles. GALETTI, PRATESI and LEBRUN. After that the Liberty Duet, from "Puritani," by Signor GASSIER and Signor CESARE NANI, who makes his *début* on this occasion. This is surely enough.

The season at Wallack's Theatre has opened prosperously, and the bill of last week is to be repeated during the present. A new comedy by Mr. CHARLES DANCE is underlined on the bills, in which a number of new artists will make their first appearance. At Burton's Theatre the Lucy Escott Opera Troupe have met with a very moderate amount of success. This is attributable, in a large measure, to the fact that the artists were more or less indisposed during all the past week, and unable, in consequence, to render full justice to themselves. We have received no announcement for to-night, and presume, therefore, that the season is at an end. Mr. BURTON commences an engagement in Boston to-night. At Niblo's Theatre Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new melo-drama of "Pauvrette" is of course the attraction. It is a skilfully constructed play, and excites the tender emotions of the audience in an eminent degree. The scenery is very fine, and the stage appointments all that can be desired. At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre SHERIDAN'S comedy of the "School for Scandal" will be played to-night, with a very excellent cast. Miss KEENE announces a new three-act comedy by TOM TAYLOR, called "Our American Cousin," written, it is said, expressly for the lady's company, although we cannot see an advantage in that circumstance, inasmuch as Mr. TAYLOR has never seen the company. At the French Theatre (Metropolitan Hall) M. SAGE, the stage manager, takes his benefit to-morrow night, when an excellent programme is provided. The lessee of this little establishment proposes to enlarge it by the addition of galleries and other contrivances for the accommodation of the good public.

At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. BOUCICAULT'S drama of the "Phantom" is announced for performance, together with "Raoul," and the "Privateer of '76." At the National Theatre Mr. J. W. WALLACK, the eminent tragedian, commences a round of his most admired impersonations, assisted by the whole strength of Mr. PURDY'S excellent company. At Barnum's, THIODON'S mechanical theatre, and Dr. VALENTINE'S humorous lectures are still the leading attractions. The Minstrel companies (Wood's and Campbell's) offer excellent programmes.

Religious.

MR. BERRY AT THE PRAYER-MEETING IN JOHN-STREET CHURCH.—On Saturday last a large prayer-meeting was held in the John-street Church, at which Mr. BERRY, one of the passengers saved from the *Austria*, conducted the services and related his personal experiences whilst awaiting instant death at the time of the destruction of that ill-fated vessel. He and a friend of his who was on board, interchanged messages to be delivered to their respective relatives in case of either being saved, and then leaped into the water. His friend was lost, whilst he was obliged, because of the strain on his arms, to abandon the life-preserver with which he had provided himself on board, and sank twelve or twenty feet into the water. On rising to the surface, he saw the preserver some distance off, and swam towards it. Two stout men were endeavoring to reach it, but he reached it first and saved himself. He swam about for an hour or so, consoling himself with the thought that his Father's eye was on him, but at last felt so exhausted that he thought life was not worth such a struggle. He had nearly yielded to this when he saw the French bark in the distance, and an immediate reaction followed. His vigor returned, and he sustained himself for two hours and more until rescued by the boat. At this time, so serene was his mind and so confident his hope in the Saviour's love, that he was almost sorry that his life was prolonged, and he hoped that, at his dying hour, he would experience the same ecstasy he felt at the moment he believed himself about to be summoned before his Father in Heaven.

SERMONS.—Sermons were delivered yesterday at the South Baptist Church, in West Twenty-fifth-street—that in the morning, by the Rev. Dr. EATON, President of the Madison University, and that in the evening, by the Rev. Dr. T. F. CALDICOTT, of Massachusetts.

A Sunday-School Sermon was delivered in the Hedding-street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. CROOKS, with exercises in singing by the children and infant class.

The Rev. Dr. S. E. SHEPHARD, lately a Missionary in the Holy Land, delivered an illustrative discourse on that subject, yesterday, in the Chapel in Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue.

In the Cherry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. S. INSKIP preached, yesterday, his subject in the morning being "The Joy of the Righteous;" that in the evening, "The Duties and Responsibilities of Young Men."

At the Cooper Institute, last evening, the Rev. THOS. CUYLER, D. D., delivered a lecture; his subject "The Mount of Temptation."

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached at the same hour in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, a discourse on the "Position and Authority of the Sabbath in the Decalogue."

City Items.

In the case of JOHN METCALFE, reported in our issue of Saturday charged with attempting to abscond with moneys owing to Mr. JOHN LANDLOW, a dry goods merchant, in Toronto, Canada, it appears that the complainant became satisfied to allow METCALFE to creep from beneath his alleged protection under the "Wings of the American Eagle," upon the production of a draft on a banker for $200, being nearly the amount of the claim due.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR HAVANA.—Capitalists who are largely interested in the Cuban trade both here and in Havana, have organized a Joint Stock Company, with a large capital, for the purpose of placing a new line of two fast steamers upon the route between New-York and Havana. Capt. J. J. WRIGHT, who is the agent for organizing the enterprise, arrived here in the *Cahawba* with plans and specifications for the new steamers, which, it is presumed, will be immediately put under contract. Messrs. MORA, and BROTHERS NAVARRO & Co. are the agents of the line in this City.

Personal.

GOV. BANKS and lady attended the [illegible] ball of that ancient Boston institution, the "Honorable Artillery," at Barnstable, last week. Mrs. B. also wore a rich ball costume, and danced several cotillions with much spirit and grace of movement. Mr. BANKS contented himself with dancing one quadrille, passing himself chiefly by conversing with the citizens of Barnstable about the weather and the crops.

A letter from Paris says of the future Duchess of MALAKOFF: "I saw the destined bride of Marshal PELISSIER, last evening, at the Theatre Français, where she appeared to enjoy vastly M. LEGOUVE'S version of "Œdipus." She is really a very charming person, and will make an excellent ambassadress, if the Marshal could be persuaded to retain his post in London."

The old King of Wurtemburg, says a correspondent, has ben fully apprised of the origin of the false rumor as to his change of creed. It is traced to a connection, no secret for years, with a lady no longer young, FRAU STUBENRAUCH, whose influence is supposed to have already obtained from the aged monarch a sort of concordat, almost as objectionable to his subjects as the Austrian humiliation.

There is a great talk in Paris of the creation of 500 Barons, who are to form the nucleus of a new *noblesse* to surround and support the throne. The report has given rise to that of another—that of the intended coronation of the Emperor at Notre Dame, like the Great NAPOLEON, in the month of January next.

An American, named MASKELL, who alleges that he is the nearest relative of the late Mr. JAMES WOOD, the Gloucester (Eng.) banker, has recently visited that city, with a view to taking legal proceedings to establish his claim to a portion of the immense property left by Mr. Wood.

Marshal BOSQUET'S condition precludes the indulgence of any hope in his ultimate recovery. The Emperor is compelled to consent to the Marshal's resignation as Commandant of Toulouse and the surrounding departments. Marshal RANDON will reign in his stead.

Prince NAPOLEON will set forth for Algieria on the 1st of November. He is engaged during his leisure hours in making himself acquainted with the history and capabilities of the provinces which he has undertaken to preside over.

A party of tourists, consisting of the Rev. J. M. JEPHSON, Mr. LOVELL REEVE, and a photographic staff, have been during the past Summer exploring Brittany for the purpose of illustrating its cathedrals, castles, landscapes, costumes, and Druidical monuments.

The President has appointed Dr. JAMES MCDOWELL, of Missouri, Consul-General to Constantinople. He is the oldest son of the late Governor MCDOWELL, of Virginia.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who is to return from Europe this month, is engaged to deliver a new lecture before the Mercantile Library Association on the 28th inst.

Professor B. SILLIMAN, Jr., of Yale, is preparing for the Mercantile Library Association a lecture upon the History and Science of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, illustrated by a magnificent apparatus.

News has reached Paris that a son of the King of Cambodea, one of the divisions of the empire of Annam, has been converted to the Church of Rome.

Mr. J. RUSKIN has returned from his tour in Switzerland, where he has been making a series of studies.

Mlle. PICCOLIMINI and the new opera troupe sailed for New-York by the Vanderbilt steamer *North Star*, from Southampton, on the 29th ult.

Lord BROUGHAM completed his 80th year on Sunday, the 19th of September last.

It is proposed to erect a memorial fountain to ALFRED the Great, at Oxford.

Political Items.

The Republicans of the Orange and Sullivan District in this State, have nominated CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, of Bloomingburg, for Congress.

The *Union* of Saturday argues that the basis of the Democratic union consists in "striking Slavery issues from the docket." It calls upon the Democracy to stand by the Dred Scott decision as a finality:

"We call upon them in the spirit of patriotism to surrender their preconceived opinions, if they have any, and to stand by the judgment of the court as one man, and thus dismiss forever from the halls of Congress, from State and Territorial elections, the whole subject of Slavery. Let our opponents assail us as they will; we plant ourselves upon the final judgment of the law, which all justice, candor, honesty, patriotism, and sound sense will vindicate."

The Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General, writes to the Albany *Atlas*, denying the report that he was initiated into an American Council in 1854. He never liked the Know-Nothings.

The Democrats of Albany County have thrown ERASTUS CORNING overboard, and have put JOHN H. REYNOLDS in nomination for Congress.

The Americans of the Second Assembly District of Delaware County have nominated SAMUEL A. LAW.

FRANK BLAIR has made speeches in Wisconsin, and is announced to take the field in Michigan during the pending caucus.

Col. FORNEY made another strong speech, at Germantown, Penn., on Friday. He anatomized the President after this fashion:

Mr. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, in addressing the people of that State a few weeks ago, took occasion to refer to a private conversation which he had had with Mr. BUCHANAN. It is a most extraordinary fact, by the way, that nobody is denounced for repeating a private conversation concerning a public question, unless he happens to be a Northern man. [Laughter and applause.] The purport of this private conversation upon a public matter was, that the President had assured him that he would remove all men from office who did not accept the English bill as a finality on the Kansas question. Mr. BROWN, in referring to this, remarked, "I regard Mr. BUCHANAN as a little weak in the back, but I intend to hold him to the issue." I am not here to discuss a question of anatomy—to determine whether Mr. BUCHANAN is weak in the back, or whether he is weak in the knees, (as a distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania said on one occasion;) or whether he is weak in the head, (laughter;) or whether he is weak in the heart. All that I wish to say is, that I demand that the same rule which applies to the North, in reference to the distribution of patronage, shall apply to the South. When Mr. BUCHANAN was elected President of the United States, he caused it to be announced throughout the land that he would allow no man to remain in office more than four years; that any man who had been in office for a longer period must give place to another. This was so well understood as the policy of the President that men who had been in office three years and a half prepared to retire at the end of six months. What was the course of the South? When they discovered that this rule had been adopted they demanded of the President that he should make an exception in their favor. They said, "We deny this doctrine; we decline to submit to this rule." And Mr. BUCHANAN yielded!

TOM CORWIN has made a powerful Anti-Administration speech at Cincinnati. He replied to Mr. PUGH in a characteristic way:

Let me consider the genealogy of parties: My good friend, Senator PUGH, says that an old Rip Van Winkle, of the name of TOM CORWIN, has just waked up, after an eight years' sleep, and is trotting out some nags. [Laughter.] One of them is Popular Sovereignty, a nag of mettle and of blood; the other is that old, wind-broken, spavined horse, the Wilmot Proviso. Now there is some truth in what he says. I admire that horse of Popular Sovereignty; and I think if I should hold a conference meeting—a class meeting with Brother PUGH, I should point out the bullies the Democratic Party has put in that horse. I think I should bring him, as

STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

The packet of snow and ice has commenced in those high latitudes, and flakes of fleecy down are falling now and then from a cold and cheerless sky; the migratory flock is therefore commencing its flight. The attendance of visitors to the Fair is, however, increased to-day. I have been very much struck by the fact that many of the most successful breeders of stock at this exhibition are quite young men: Mr. Samuel Thorn, Mr. C. S. Wainwright, and Mr. Erastus Corning, for breeders of Devons, Durhams and Herefords; Eastman, of Oneida, who exhibits Devons; E. Olley, of Cayuga, Devons: J. C. Chadwick, of Genesee, Durhams; William Hurst, of Albany, Durhams; A. O. Sheldon, of Ontario, Durhams; R. K. Tucker, of Erie; Bennington, of Cayuga, Herefords; Bowen, of Orleans, Herefords; James Brodie, Ayrshires; Davis Cossit and John Strong, breeders of Saxon, &c., Merino Sheep, and numbers of others, are examples of this.

The spirit and enthusiasm with which these gentlemen enter into the business are tempered with a very necessary cautiousness that maintains its profitable pursuit.

On the whole, there have been but few awards of premiums that outside judges have not approved, although it was thought by some that Mr. STEVENS' Devon cow, three years old, competing with cows of five years, should have taken the premium.

No collection of stock has before taken place in this State, and scarcely in America, that has contained so many fine bulls, cows and heifers; and where all are good, it is almost idle to particularize. There are one hundred and eight exhibitors of cattle of all grades and classes, who present to the inspection of the public three hundred and twenty-five animals, pretty well distributed between the three great leading herds. I think one of the best principles of cattle-breeding, corroborated by this exhibition, is the capability particular families in each breed possess of perpetuating their peculiarities. From this adherence to fixed traits, the cattle of any careful and skillful breeder may be recognized at once, so long as he endeavors to preserve a particular strain.

Mr. E. G. FAILLES' beautiful herd of Devons from West Farms, exhibits this in a most peculiar manner. So do C. S. WAINWRIGHT's herd of Devons, from Rhinebeck, preserve the Quatley and Turner family traits, in a herd of 40 or 50. The Hereford herd of Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., of Albany, while they preserve all the marked characteristics of this breed, show clearly that the family strain has been carefully preserved. But perhaps no animals on the ground exhibit the careful maintenance of family traits more perfectly than the Durhams of Mr. SAMUEL THORNE, whom, by the way, the *Times* of Thursday should have credited with only three heifers. The same traits of family descent may be traced in the herd of Durhams exhibited by Mr. ENOCH MARKS, of Camillus, a good breeder, who collects his stock from many sources, and of course preserving no particular strain. A good judge of this breed would be able to trace to their various sources all the different animals of his herd. Mr. D. O. SHELDON, of Geneva, exhibits his imported two-year-old Durham bull—a bright red, handsome animal of the Booth and Bates cross, which received the first premium, and which corroborates the theory of family distinctions in breeds, by blending the characteristics of both these fine families. The grand cavalcade of all the horses and cattle obtaining premiums, made the circuit of the grounds this morning, led by our popular and enthusiastic friend JOHN HAROLD, of Queens County, who, in conjunction with Major PATRICK, of Jefferson County, has had the superintendance of the grounds and arrangements.

Both of these gentlemen have performed their duties to the abundant satisfaction of a sensitive and rather fault-finding class. Mr. L. W. HALL, of Syracuse, is also entitled to the thanks of the public, for his arrangements in the preparation of the Fair-grounds.

Two hundred and seventy-two exhibitors of horses send their contributions to the Show, and of the genuine exhibitors for good qualities in their animals, not half-a-dozen have thought of the highest value of this noble animal. I am glad to note the exceptions, and I turn sadly from the dashing trotters and the aristocratic carriage-horses, where everything has been sacrificed to locomotion, to look at what has been done for the farmer. In the Stallion *Consternation* seems to be concentrated most of the leading and important points which are absolutely demanded for the grades which must assist in supplying us with bread. He is a truly noble beast, and the eye dwells with satisfaction upon his beautiful proportions though this sentiment is dashed with pain on seeing the imperfect joint of his broken leg. I am glad to find so much of his stock in this vicinity, and his former owner, Mr. BURNETT, must be gratified to know he has conferred so great a benefit upon his native county. Mr. W. L. ADAMS, Mr. J. P. WELCH, and L. W. WILKINSON, all of Syracuse, exhibit fine young stallions, from this horse, preserving his finest characteristics. Mr. J. J. BRIGGS, of Salina, has a very fine three-year-old Hamiltonian, thorough bred. The difficulties in the way of perpetuating a farm-breed seem almost insurmountable, for while the requisite qualities seem attained in a stallion, the second generation of his sons seem to have lost the power of imparting his excellences to their offspring.

The vigor of the sire may carry his strain undiluted through the baser blood of the mare, where so many undesired hereditary traits are blended, but in the offspring of his sons, the comparative strength of his peculiar excellences is lessened, and some base quality of the first dam, derived from generations of ignoble blood far back, may reassert its power and obtain the mastery. Of other classes of stock I think I have mentioned most of the prominent animals, although the enormous bucks bred from the Rambouillet Merino stock, by Mr. JOHN D. PATTERSON, of Chautauque County, are worthy of mention. The convolutions and folds of skin and wool about their necks, for the development of which they have been bred in order to increase the surface to be sheared, renders them almost as hideous as goitre in the human race. They were said to weigh 200 pounds, but some latitude must be allowed to the statements of the attendant, who asserted the fleece of one to have weighed 27 pounds, while two-thirds might be discounted for grease, tar and dirt, and yet leave it a large story.

So much for stock, although I cannot leave this department without mention of two pictures of farm scenes and animals by Miss MARY DICKENSON, of Syracuse. The drawing, perspective and coloring in these pictures of subjects so difficult or good representation, exhibit minute and careful study of the living objects, combined with a good deal of genius for this class of art. She will succeed. There is no fear of that where there is so much talent.

A very interesting exhibition is made by Mr. J. SEYMOUR, of Syracuse, of silver in every stage of progress, from the crude argentiferous rock of the mines to the most perfect workmanship. The manufactured articles comprise all the Protean shapes which this much-tortured metal has been made to assume, and are all (to the eye of one who has little experimental knowledge of this metal) as beautiful as those which Messrs. BALL & BLACK have graciously allowed me the privilege of inspecting through their windows on Broadway. A list of the leading and important novelties produced here can hardly fail to be of interest to your readers.

LEWIS' corn-husker cuts the corn from the stalk, and by a simple contrivance ejects the ear from the husk to such a distance that it falls into a basket.

DAY's shingle machine makes a handsome-looking shingle rapidly—will the shingle and the machine last long enough to pay—is the practical question?

BURNHAM & HIBBARD's double-dash churn works a large quantity of milk or cream with an ease that would astonish the good people who have pounded away at old Brindle's butter, that was so long coming.

By no means the least of inventions is HENDERSON's smoke and gas-burning stove. A conical chamber covers the fire-pit and passing over the truncated top of this, the smoke returns in another radiating chamber to the pipe-hole. In one of the stoves heating the room devoted to the representatives of the Press, an attachment thrust up the new supply of coal from the bottom, so that the escaping gas was consumed in passing through the upper strata of burning coal.

DUDLEY & HOLMES' unlight gas-works looked simple and efficient, and will find plenty of purchasers, if they stand the great test—practical use.

PORTER & KELLOG's hand cross-cut sawing machine works easy, and is very portable and simple, is not perfect, but is a step in advance.

The parallelogram gate opens and shuts easily here; a Summer's rains to swell, and a Winter's snows to clog it will test its availability.

CADY's excavator, and Sr. JOHNS' attaching sleigh-runners, are new, seem good and we hope will be tried thoroughly.

The address delivered by Professor WILLIAMS, of a Western Agricultural College, was an immense production in abundance, if not in weight of matter. It contained an abundance of good points, a perfect wilderness of facts, and an avalanche of words. When will orators learn to condense the good things of a discourse into a compass which one man can hear and comprehend within the ordinary period of life allotted to man? Ten closely-printed columns of this address in fine print, are said to have been set up by the daily papers of this city.

SOLON ROBINSON's presentation of the flag was concise, pointed, and even eloquent. It was received with great satisfaction and applause. I think if every orator would practice intentionally, what CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, once did accidentally, it would prove a boon to the community. He had been invited by JOHN HAROLD, of the Queens County Agricultural Society, to deliver the annual address before that Society. As usual, he was respectfully requested to furnish a copy for publication, and on complying, he desired to have one hundred copies sent to his address. In due time the copy was received by mail, printed, and his one hundred copies forwarded, but to the utter horror of Mr. HAROLD the next mail brought him a letter from Mr. LYON, stating that he himself had forwarded but one half of the address, and that the other half was unwritten.

The result of this Fair proves that the world does move, although the conclave of old-fogy Cardinals may declare against the idea of progress. Scarcely a machine on the grounds but exhibits more or less improvement since its last exhibition.

The best stock has been distributed widely over the country, and to a much greater number of breeders.

The knowledge of the best method of producing good crops is eagerly sought, and the great theory of adapting the crop to the soil and the climate is being rapidly demonstrated by practice. All that farmers ask now of agricultural machinery is, that it shall perform in farm labor what it promises in theory, and it is at once adopted. The great questions interesting agriculturists have hitherto been—How much grain can I raise per acre? How fat can I make my beef and pork? and this Fair seems to have demonstrated that the character and form of these queries is changing, and that farmers will in future ask—How many bushels of corn can I raise for a dollar? How many barrels of meat can I raise for a dollar? And, in regard to size of animals, I think may be added the query of Mr. GEO. GEDDES—How many legs shall a given weight of beef, mutton and pork walk upon?

If the State Fair shall do nothing else except to excite attention to these queries, it will not have been held in vain.

T. W. F.

The Crystal Palace Fire.

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT OF THE EXHIBITORS—A CONTINUATION OF THE FAIR DECIDED UPON, AND A NEW INSTITUTION PROJECTED.

The last remnants of the Crystal Palace are now level with the ground, and the exhibitors at the late Fair will be admitted to the ruins to-day to search for the remains of their property.

The American Institute, having decided not to revive the Fair this season, the exhibitors have taken the matter into their own hands, and in pursuance of adjournment, held another meeting on Saturday, at the building tendered them free of expense, by EX-ALDERMAN CHARLOCK, for the new exhibition, and which has been accepted for that purpose by the exhibitors. The building is situated on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, and is occupied on the ground-floor as a car depôt for the Eighth-avenue Railroad. The upper floors of the building, which is four stories high and 100 feet square, are in a rough, unfinished state, and will require a large expenditure of money to put them in a fit condition for the exhibition. In other respects, and waiving the distant location, the place is well adapted for a fair.

The meeting, which numbered about one hundred persons, was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. J. H. PRICE, of Ohio. Dr. KINNEY, from the Standing Committee, reported that they had held an interview with GEORGE LAW, who expressed his sympathy with this movement of the exhibitors, and promised to do everything in his power to forward their wishes. He declined, however, acting as President of the new organization, on account of a press of other duties; but as his declination did not take the form of absolute refusal, the Committee had little doubt that if the movement was carried forward with dignity and vigor, Mr. LAW would be induced to accept the post. The Doctor further reported that they had communicated with EX-ALDERMAN CHARLOCK, who had transferred to the exhibitors the generous offer made by him to the American Institute, and that they had expressed the thanks of the exhibitors, and accepted the offer in their behalf.

He then alluded to, and commented at some length upon, the following letter which he had received, and which he waived reading at the time, saying that it would be furnished to the Press, and he hoped would be thoughtfully perused by the public. In the course of his remarks he sketched the history of the American Institute, and said that the large property now in their possession of right belonged to the inventors and exhibitors of the various Fairs that had been held under their management; and intimated that when the new institution now contemplated was duly organized, a claim would be instituted on behalf of the exhibitors to the fund now in possession of the American Institute:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

To Dr. Wm. W. Kinne, Chairman of the Committee of Exhibitors:

SIR: As one deeply interested in the present movement of the inventors and exhibitors, I have concluded to address you my ideas upon your present position, in hopes that it may lead others better capable of dealing with the subject to aid you and assist you in the important course upon which the inventors have entered with whatever they can of intelligence, labor or cash. I am no speaker, or I should have before this offered my reflections for the consideration of those who feel that the course of the Institute demands on your part some decided action for your future protection against the mean, selfish, low cowardice of men who have shown, in the hour of your trial, that their association with arts and mechanism was wholly and solely that of personal aggrandisement. The action of the Board of Managers on Friday is the evidence of the foregoing charge. I wish to deal with facts; to them, therefore, I confine myself.

In the first place, the Institute was originally organized with the view of encouraging the sons of toil onward to the perfection of their several handicrafts, by providing them with a suitable place wherein they could exhibit their labor of the hand and head, and take upon themselves the conducting of the business on the best and most equitable principles to secure the object sought. The Institute as an incorporate body of itself could do nothing; without inventors and exhibitors the Institute could not possibly exist more than in name. The inventors and exhibitors are, in every view of the case that may be taken of their relationship with the Institute, the soul and body of the concern. The inventors and exhibitors of America can, at any moment that they will, create an Institute, but the Institute can never create, of its will, inventors and exhibitors. The latter are therefore the principal, the Institute the servant. It seems that this plain and incontrovertible relationship has been forgotten by the Institute. They may for the present moment forget this, but they once knew it. Do not the inventors remember that they were invited, solicited even, to bring the product of their inventive genius to the Fair? To which had they not responded, no Fair could ever have been held. All, therefore, that the unfortunate inventors and exhibitors have do is never again to renew relationship with the Institute. Discharge that ungrateful servant as you would a proud, stuck-up domestic that had forgot that service was required not dictation, and no service when "inexpedient."

Sir, the inventors and exhibitors of America never had a better opportunity of teaching moneyed institutes that labor and genius united is the true wealth of the world and the soul of all permanent organizations, and therefore not to be despised. To accept of further services from the Institute that has deserted you in your hour of trial, would be an error—a grave error on your part. There are in this city an abundance of material to make the equal of the present Institute; and now that you have by a dire calamity been brought to a position where you can take a fair start, with the universal approval of the inventors and the nation at large, do it, and success is yours. In fact, there seems to me no probability that inventors can have further relationship with the Institute. The grievances of which you complain are so well known and appreciated by those who have been present at your meetings, that I need not refer to them—but the more reflection that is bestowed upon the almost cold indifference of the "inexpedient" resolution of the Managers, it is a moral certainty that whether you form a new Institute or not, one must be formed to meet the future wants of inventors and exhibitors, who will not trust the present Institute again. Once more, go on, and success is yours.

A FRIEND TO FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING.

Mr. RIKER, of this City, also a member of the Standing Committee, reported verbally and at length upon the present position, prospects, and anticipated future results of this new and independent movement of the inventors and exhibitors of the country. He did not wish to speak in severe terms of disparagement of the American Institute. It had no doubt accomplished much good in its day, and might even yet have continued its fellowship with the inventors and exhibitors, if it had shown a little more spirit of liberality in the late emergency. If it had done this, they might now have been far advanced towards another exhibition. But they had seen fit to desert the exhibitors, and he considered this an auspicious time to inaugurate an enterprise that had long been wanting, and that whatever had been the action of the American Institute in the late calamity, would have eventually advanced to supersede that institution. The growth and present position of New-York demanded an institution of a more comprehensive character; one that should offer facilities for the permanent exhibition of the industry and inventive genius of the country. Now was the time to lay the foundations of such an institution. The sympathies of the public were with them, and he had no doubt the City, in due time, would give them grounds in the Central Park whereon would eventually be erected a building far surpassing in grandeur the late Crystal Palace; and although it might not be built of iron and glass, it would not be less ornamental or durable, and he hoped would be so constructed as not to totter at the first flash of fire. The Institution should be owned and controlled by the inventors and artificers of the country, and its dépôt, permanently stored with the products of the country's genius, would become a permanent resort for the fashionable and pleasure-seeking classes, as well as an instructive school for the sons of industry.

It was attractions similar to these that made Paris the resort of the genius, talent and fashion of its own as well as other lands, and the citizens of New-York would not be backward in lending their aid to an enterprise that promised such glorious results to themselves and to their common country. They had already enlisted in the enterprise that model of American industry and enterprise, GEO. LAW, who had originated and successfully carried out the most gigantic enterprise this country had ever known—who from a humble mechanic had become a millionaire, and whose liberality kept pace with his wealth and enterprise, and with such a leader they were sure to succeed. They might meet with opposition, but he was sure that none engaged in this enterprise would ever be guilty of conduct that would consign them to the prison of Clichy, as had been the lot of a City editor of the exhibitors at the late Fair.

As a preliminary to this enterprise, they should all go to work and aid in getting up the proposed Fair, and from these beginnings, small though they might be, would grow up an Institution that would be an honor to themselves and a blessing to their countrymen at large. He begged leave to offer the following, and hoped every person favorable to the enterprise would use his best exertions in getting signatures to the paper embodied therein:

Whereas, In our opinion, a necessity exists for a National Institute for the encouragement of American industry, by the permanent exhibition of the products of the artist, inventor, mechanic and agriculturist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following paper be circulated throughout the United States for the signatures of all parties interested in the furtherance of the above object:

We, the undersigned, believing that a necessity exists for a National Institute, the object of which shall be the encouragement of American industry, do pledge ourselves to heartily coöperate with each other in the consummation of said enterprise.

The reports of Messrs. KINNE and RIKER were adopted, and the Standing Committee were continued in office, and delegated with power to call a mass meeting of exhibitors and others favorable to the movement, to be held this evening, at such place as the Committee may designate—due notice of the same to be given in the papers. The Committee were also empowered to select the names of permanent officers of the new organization, and submit the same to the meeting to be held this evening. The meeting then adjourned.

The Rev. John Pierpont's Address to the New-York Spiritual Association.

Yesterday morning, DODWORTH's Dancing-room, adjoining Grace Church, was to filled to overflowing (as the phrase goes) with a congregation of Spiritualists. There was not sitting-room enough for those who came early; there was not standing-room for those who came late.

The occasion, as may be conjectured from these facts, was one of interest. The congregation was to be addressed by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, the venerable poet, whose works have been as widely published in England as in this, his native land, and whose reputation as a leading New-England Unitarian Divine is, or was till lately, unchallenged. It seems that Mr. PIERPONT, in these his latter years, has made himself unpopular with the Unitarians, having ventured in the direction of Spiritualism and been drawn into its vortex. However this may be, the disciples of Spiritualism in this City were aroused yesterday, and a very full house—a house that tried to ascend from the street and could not reach even the vestibule of the building, but stagnated outside till its patience was exhausted—was the result.

The proceedings commenced with a hymn by the choir, followed by a prayer from Mr. PIERPONT, and the reading, by that gentleman, of the Fourth Chapter of Job, which, as we understood him to say, was sufficient evidence that Spiritualism was no new thing, but old as the oldest book in the Old Testament. After another hymn by the choir, Mr. PIERPONT commenced his address. Just as politicians defined their position he would commence his address by defining his. He was not positively a Spiritualist. He had not in form joined that Church. He was not a medium of any sort. His audience must not expect spiritual eloquence from him. He never expected to speak in a trance. His hearers must hope for nothing superhuman from him.

His first education was that of the Bar, and as a student of law he became familiar with forms of evidence. He found that evidence was limited—if you could not get evidence that would be mathematically conclusive, you must be satisfied with what you could get. When a young man, he was educated, as to his religion, in the strictest sect of orthodoxy. After he became of age, the doctrine of the Trinity occupied his attention for a long period; he studied the evidences on the subject, as he did law, in his legal studies, and finally came to the conclusion that the doctrine of the Trinity could not be sustained, and on that ground he had stood for the last forty years.

When the phenomena of Spiritualism began to appear it seemed to him that, as a man interested in spiritual matters, he ought to investigate them. For that investigation he had rather unusual opportunities. The result was that, as an outstander, his mind was under a strong impression that the phenomena were of God. They were part of the onward movement, the great march of progress, which was everywhere visible in the Universe. He could nowhere find that God had ceased to work in the physical creation, neither had he in the moral. By favoring Spiritualism he had probably shut himself out of the Unitarian body, but he thought that that body was not brave enough to examine the question with him.

He did not come to argue in defence of Spiritualism as a sect. We all had spiritual natures, and it became us to cultivate that nature. If he (Mr. PIERPONT) had come to false conclusions, it was his misfortune, not his fault. If a man's own heart did not condemn him, he might have confidence towards God.

It was known to all society that a few years ago a remarkable series of phenomena, such as the movements of material bodies without visible agency, and which could be referred to no adequate force, had taken place. The question must occur "What moves these bodies?" Audible sounds had been heard. What caused those sounds? Whence come these phenomena? That is the question. It was assumed by some that they were produced by the persons who operated as media. BURR, and those of his school say the noises are produced by the toe-joints. Others have a theory of electricity, galvanism, or magnetism. These explanations did not begin to touch the fact. Will a table move with no one near it, as he (Mr. PIERPONT) had seen it do, without a cause, hidden or not hidden, spiritual or material? He had seen a table move two or three feet one way, and two or three feet another way—there being no person near it, within a yard or two—and finally upset and break into fragments. He had previously examined that table. There was no machinery about it. It was a plain, ordinary table. There was no room beneath the room in which the phenomena took place. Electricity would not explain it, for he placed an electrometer upon it, while it was agitated, and if electricity had anything to do it, the electrometer would have been shattered into fragments. These were phenomena whose existences were as palpable as the sun at noon day, and how were they were to be accounted for?

Oh, but I don't believe they do occur, says the Greek Professor at Cambridge. And he adds that it is a stupendous delusion. A stupendous delusion! Yes, stupendous, indeed—when thousands throughout the land believe it on its own external testimony. The proof of the authenticity of the Bible was not upheld by one hundredth part of the testimony which upheld the truth of Spiritualism. Miracles, what were they? He did not believe in any violation of the laws of Nature. Of miracles, no man knew anything. No man could define a miracle. The word *miracle* was derived from the Latin *mira*, a wonder; *miraculum*, a small wonder—something that was strange, unaccustomed. But everything, in his belief, went according to law, and the communion of the dead with the living would not transcend any law.

Is it a fact that spiritual beings in the spiritual world do manifest themselves to men? The Spiritualists say they do. The Anti-Spiritualists say they do not. The latter have the right to call on the former for the burden of proof. We, the Spiritualists, refer to the presence and action of the spiritual power in our natures. Our opponents deny this presence and action. Then let them tell us how these phenomena are produced, or they must concede our point.

In this way Mr. PIERPONT, with an earnestness and evident sincerity, that won for him the respect, not only of the professed Spiritualists, but also of the Skeptics, in his audience proceeded for some time. His evening lecture was as well attended as the morning discourse. A collection was taken up, on each occasion, to defray expenses.

Police Intelligence.

RUFFIANISM IN THE FIRST WARD—ROBBERY, KNOCK-DOWNS AND PISTOL-FIRING.—Ruffianism is on the onward march in the First Ward. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of ruffians, living in the First Ward, principally emigrant-runners and small boatmen, called at the porter-house of David Harrington, at No. 5 Washington-street. The place was closed, but the lights had not been extinguished, and inside was Mr. Harrington, the proprietor of the saloon, a man over sixty years of age, his son, and two young men. The parties outside, who demanded to be admitted, were told that the place was closed, and were requested to leave. Paying no heed to the request, they forced open the door, and called for drinks. The drinks were given them, but they refused to pay for them, and insisted that Mr. Harrington should trust them again. Knowing their ruffianly character, and fearing violence at their hands in case of refusal, Mr. H. complied with their demand, hoping that they would quietly leave. This did not satisfy them, for as soon as they finished the second round of drinks, the gang immediately surrounded Mr. Harrington, and while two or three held him by the hands, the others proceeded to rifle his pockets. Fortunately two dollars was all they obtained, a package of $100 which Mr. H. had in a secret pocket escaping their notice.

Finishing the robbery, the scoundrels knocked down Mr. Harrington, his son, and the other two young men who were in the place, and, drawing knives and pistols, proceeded to leave, threatening further violence if they made any outcry. Young Harrington disregarded the parting injunction of the rowdy gang and started after them, shouting for the police. One of the ruffians, thinking to silence his impertinent clamor, drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball struck Harrington on the side of the head, and making a furrow of several inches in length across the scalp, lodged harmlessly in a door. The call for police, and the pistol, firing was heard by Officer Ferris, who immediately pursued the ruffians. One only was arrested, a fellow named James Toohy. The escaped parties are well known, and warrants were, yesterday, issued for their arrest, and most o them will, doubtless, be speedily arrested. The prisoner Toohy was locked up in the Tombs.

AN EX-CITY OFFICIAL IN A BAD WAY.—Mr Nathaniel Selah, formerly Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, is a man in whom the social element largely predominates. Having plenty of money—he held a City office two years—he is free to spend it, a large bulk going for drinks, and a more than proportionate quantum going down his own throat. He goes well dressed, and is particularly well jewelled—the handsome sum of $800 being the aggregate valuation of his diamond breast-pin, gold watch and two mammoth seal rings. On Saturday morning, 2½ A. M., after having visited several drinking shops in the Bowery, he finally—so it is stated—was compelled to hang for support to a lamp-post. A woman, it is further stated, saw his helpless condition, and feeling helpingly disposed helped herself to his watch and chain. The woman, who gave her name as Eliza Dusenbury, was subsequently arrested, charged with the theft, but the time-keeper was not found. The supposed robber was taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up for examination. She has been up the river once for a similar offence.

BOGUS BILLSON A NEW BANK.—Peter Hedrick, a canal boatman, whose entire biography might be written in the single line "a life on the raging canal," arrived in the City on Saturday. Calling at the store of Lambing & Rock, No. 379 Hudson-street, he bought a hickory shirt, tendered in payment a counterfeit $5 bill on the Rockland Bank of Rockland, Mass., received $4 50 in good money and left. Encouraged by his success, he returned in a short time, bought a pair of pants, tendered a similar bill, received his proper change and again left. Additionally encouraged, and forgetful of the world-wide apothegm "three times and out," he returned a third time, made a third purchase and offered a third counterfeit bill. Suspicion was now aroused and an examination developed the fact that the bills were bogus. He was arrested, protested the utmost innocence and was about substantiating his innocence by showing that there were no more of the bills about him. A more extended search was made and curiously enough a small roll of the bogus issue was found stowed away between his teeth and his starboard cheek.

BAR-KEEPER OF JOHN MORRISSEY.—Charles Dumbleton has fairly won the reputation of being "smart," since his successful doing of a Custom-House officer, named Patrick Campbell, out of his gold watch and chain. Dumbleton went to Campbell—C. claims to be exceedingly *au fait* in politics, a horse-race and a prize fight—pretending to be a barkeeper of John Morrisey, and told Campbell that Morrissey had sent him to get his (Campbell's) watch and chain until a certain bet between Campbell and a man named Morgan was settled. Campbell, who is prompt, and has nothing of the back down in him, delivered his watch into the hands of Dumbleton—the mendacious Dumbleton, as the facts subsequently proved. Dumbleton sold the watch, and had a high old time on the money. On Saturday he was locked up to answer for his mendacity and its results.

A DODGE TO GET FURNITURE.—Mrs. Adelaide Howard, of No. 82 Fourth-avenue, on Saturday appeared before Justice BRENNAN, and made a complaint against Robert A. Murray, of No. 63 West Twenty-sixth-street, charging him with having swindled her out of her furniture. She says that she went, some time ago, to board with Mr. Murray, allowing him to use her furniture for her board, and that she signed, as she supposed, an agreement to this effect. Two or three days ago she took board elsewhere, and, in going after her furniture, was prevented from taking it away by Mr. Murray presenting a bill of sale of the furniture, signed by her. She alleges that she was swindled into signing the said bill of sale, supposing it to be the agreement referred to above. The accused was arrested for grand larceny—the furniture is stated as worth $400—taken before Justice BRENNAN, and held to answer the charge.

MORE JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE POLICE.—About 9½ o'clock last evening, a man named Stephen F. Rice was arrested by Officer Coan on complaint of C. H. Balt, charging him with an unprovoked assault and battery. Rice, and a friend of his, were drunk and disorderly in one of the Second-avenue railroad cars, and it became necessary to eject them. A tussle ensued with the conductor, during which Mr. Balt and his lady, who were in the car, left, when Rice rushed upon Mr. Balt and grossly assaulted him. Justice BRENNAN soon made his appearance at the Station-house, and notwithstanding the earnest protest of Captain De Camp against his interference, discharged Rice upon bail to appear before the Special Sessions. Rice at the time of his discharge was so much under the influence of liquor as to require two men to bring him out of the cells.

STABBING.—Michael Hoyt, of No. 665 Greenwich-street, and John Butler, of No. 465 Washington-street, had an altercation on Sunday night, while intoxicated. After exchanging several mutual blows, Butler drew a knife and cut off one of Hoyt's ears, besides stabbing him in two or three places in the face. Butler was arrested and locked up, and Hoyt was taken home for medical treatment.

THE CASE OF IRA STOUT.—All efforts to save IRA STOUT from execution, for the murder of CHARLES W. LITTLES at Rochester, seem to be unavailing. The individual Judges of the Supreme Court have in turn been applied to by STOUT's counsel, and in turn have refused to grant a writ of error. The last adverse opinion is that of Judge STRONG, published in the Rochester papers of Saturday. The *Democrat* says:

This decides the question as to the fate of the condemned, so far as counsel and the Courts are concerned. Mr. POMEROY, who has defended his unfortunate client with consummate ability, and abandoned his cause only when there is no further hope of obtaining a second trial, intimates to us that he now considers his whole duty performed in the premises, and will interpose no further efforts to stay the execution of the dread sentence, which condemns the murderer to a felon's death on the gallows, on the 22d of this month. We are glad to be able to state that the prisoner, whose days are so nearly numbered, is now in a frame of mind which in some degree fits him for the awful event.

An attempt to get up a public demonstration of sympathy with the murderer, made in Rochester on Thursday evening, under the guise of an Anti-Capital Punishment meeting, fell through and failed lamentably. The principal personage in the meeting was that famous strong-minded female, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who nominated FRED DOUGLASS for the presiding officer, and then the demonstration went out a row.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Go to the Ruins of the Crystal Palace,**
And examine
The so-called PIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other SHEET IRON SAFE MAKERS, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public.
Also,
EXAMINE LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE, which only requires a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depôt for LILLIES' CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,**
JUST RECEIVED,
PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Our Elegant Assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,** for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **For Beautifying and Invigorating the** Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative; it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ **A Card to the Public.**—The fire at the Crystal Palace having consumed our Sewing-Machines placed there on exhibition, the public are respectfully solicited to call at our salesroom and INSPECT THOSE NOW ON HAND.
BARTHOLF'S SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
D. J. LEVY, Agent.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** ☜ NEVER FAILS ☞
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

☞ **Madame Lola Montez,**
Countess of Landsfeldt, will deliver her celebrated LECTURE ON ROME, in aid of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at all the music and Bookstores.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals,** Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Epileptic Fits are Cured and their Recurrence** prevented by the use of HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. Protracted misery and an hourly presentiment of impending death may be entirely dispelled by a timely use of this powerful medicine. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Boys should bring their Parents to Rogers & Raymond's,** corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., because there will be found the largest and most varied stock of boys' clothing in the City to choose from, and the best outfit for the least money.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New** Patent Sewing Machine, only $25; superior to the highest price machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MACK—BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 7, according to the custom of the Society of Friends, HENRY Q. MACK to RACHEL T. BIRDSALL, both of this City.

CLARK—SMITH.—At St. George's Church, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLARK, of this City, was married to Miss HANNAH K. SMITH, of Appleton, (City,) Wisconsin. Large numbers of the friends of the parties were present to see the daughter of the founder of the Lawrence University (of Wisconsin) given away to the bridegroom.

JONES—VAN DYKE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW EDITION OF IRVING.
NOW READY,
MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS.
With three engravings on steel. Two volumes. $2 50.
ASTORIA.
With steel engraving. $1 50.
G. P. PUTNAM, Agent for the Author,
No. 506 Broadway.

The WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATIONS will be ready next week.

MASON BROTHERS, Duane-st., will also supply the Trade.

NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

Published Saturday, Sept. 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 18mo, cloth.

GRACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, *by*

GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher, 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 2.

HOW TO LIVE, Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Forthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 16.

MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 23.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, October 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

On Saturday, November 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday November, 13.

ELLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo, cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

On Saturday, November 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, November 27.

OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

SECOND EDITION FOR OCTOBER.
WITH LATER TIME TABLES.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE

not only represents the
IMPORTANT RAILWAYS
by through-route maps, but also shows their connections from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, together with their time-tables, distances, &c., thus rendering the guide so plain and simple that a person of the most ordinary capacity can understand it.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE contains interesting reading matter, nearly 75 maps, a Time Indicator, illustrating by 25 dials the difference of time between New-York, London, (Eng.,) San Francisco, (Cal.,) Trinity Bay, Valentia Bay, and all the principal cities of the United States, together with a map representing the Atlantic Cable, and the principal routes to Europe, California and Fraser River.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK
WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.

Our new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other bookselling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; mailed FREE to any address. Send for a catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, } EVANS & CO., Publishers,
J. H. PRESTON. } No. 677 Broadway, New-York City.

FOURTH EDITION NOW READY, OF
THE INTERPRETER.
A Tale of the War. By MELVILLE.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, 508 Broadwaay.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates of the Democratic Whigs of the above District met in delegation at the Woodbine, corner of 13th st. and 6th-av., on Friday evening Oct. 8, and unanimously nominated GEORGE BRIGGS as their candidate for that District. D. J. LEVY, Chairman.
JOSEPH MILLWARD, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD.—REPUBLICANS AND all voters in the Second District of the XIIth Ward, who are in favor of the Republican Principles, in opposition to the extension of Slavery, wishing to be enrolled as such, are requested to meet in the Public Room, in 87th-st., first house west of 3d-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Republicn Club of the Second District of the XIIth Ward.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—LANCET AND LANTERN. Double team trotting match for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, will come off over the above course, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 2½ o'clock. The above match is to test the relative merits of each horse in double harness, and by its terms, each driver can harness with his, a horse of whatever gait he pleases, and it is supposed each will have a runner.

S. McLaughlin names bl. g. *Lancet* and mate.
C. Spicer names b. g. *Lantern* and mate.

Flushing cars will convey passengers in time to see the race. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF RESPECTABILITY, desires to correspond with an agreeable lady, possessing health and common sense, with romance enough to take an interest in "Letters on Love, Courtship and Marriage." "Somebody" from the country preferred. A. T. ZONE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.,

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress: is accustomed to the care of young children, and can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady. City references given. Inquire at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soup, and jellies; washes for her kitchen; is fully competent; wages, $8 to $10. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid; excellent City reference; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable and competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; will be found attentive and very capable to discharge her duties in either capacity; is very fond of children. Has the best references, and considers a good place more an object than wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY EXPErienced servant, as good, thorough cook and laundress; will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and competent to fulfil her duties; does not object to make herself useful when required; has the highest references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, if required; or would go as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended by some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who thoroughly understands all kinds of fancy sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, understands making pastry and bread, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant, from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 Bleecker-st., in the music store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman, is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country. Address Mrs. M. A. BAXTER, No. 330 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand, if required; willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea. Call at No. 2 5th-st., near Bowery, in thread and needle store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to care for children (not infants;) is qualified to cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to traveling. Inquire at No. 225 Court-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Scotch woman; also, as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress, by a smart, tidy young woman, (Protestants;) each understands her duties fully, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress or assistant dressmaker, employment by the day; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her employer. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. She has the best City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANT SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress or sewing, the other as chambermaid and taking care of children. Can procure good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, private door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is exceedingly kind and fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 170 Cherry-st., 3d door from Market, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a respectable person, who is fully competent, and can give good reference. Can be seen if required. Call at, or address, No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; if required, she is willing to assist to wash and iron. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 3 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress or chambermaid. She is willing to assist with anything else. Is a very neat sewer. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Understands her business well, and has good references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; is capable of cutting and making mantillas, cloaks, &c. The best of reference given as to character and capacity. Inquire at No. 90 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as plain cook, in a small family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to fill the situation she looks for. Satisfactory reference will be given by calling, for two days, at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who can speak English, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a small family; good reference given, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of a baby; or chambermaid and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 82 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; has good recommendations from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 38 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 205 2d-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress in a respectable family. Call at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or plain sewing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman wishes to take in washing and ironing; understands fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived in her last place three years, and has the best of City reference. Call at 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do light chamberwork, or to take care of one or two children. Can sew and embroider well. Can be seen at 185 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st. near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl with unexceptionable City reference, as waiter in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 123 East 12th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation, to do chamber work and to care children; has good City references. Call at No. 172 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and sewstress; can cut and fit boys' clothes. Best of City references given. Inquire at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American girl, a place as seamstress in a family. She can cut and fit children's plain clothes. Good references given. Apply to No. 142 Sullivan-st., 2d floor

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as cook; washer and ironer; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is a Protestant; has the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation in a genteel family, as wet nurse, who has lost her own child. Call or address 358 2d-av., Room No. 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; or would assist in waiting if required; would like to go to Washington, as he has lived there once before, but no objection to this City, or any part of the Union; the best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing J. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit culture and vegetable and flower-growing; understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; knows the treatment of horses under all diseases; also, the care of harness after the most approved English system; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 Canal, corner of Elm-st., from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; he is a thorough groom, as well as a driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every respect; the best references can be given from his former and last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is, also, a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and is willing to work and to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGEtable gardener, with six years' references, desires a place either in the City or country; can take care of horses and is a careful driver, knows his duties well, can milk and do general work on the farm, and garden. Address M. J., Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and has got the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 827 Broadway, Rogers' bookstore, or at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear. Inquire for B. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man, an Englishman, who is leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Good references as to all capabilities. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., Box 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING. A YOUNG man wishes a situation in a store, bank or any respectable business. Has some knowledge of books and stationery. Most satisfactory reference. Address A. B., Box No. 181, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good rapid hand, wishes to obtain some active employment, where he would be required to write a portion of the time. Good City references given. Address J. NATHANIEL, No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. B. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands his business; can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply in the harness store corner of 19th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address F. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Yale, as teacher. No objection to the South or West. Address A. B. X., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has the best of City reference. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 888 Broadway.

AN ACCOUNTANT HAVING THREE DAYS a week at liberty, is ready to take charge in English or French, of the books of any firm not requiring the services of a permanent book-keeper. The advertiser would also undertake adjusting of accounts, balancing or opening books, &c., &c. References of the highest respectability from former and present employers in New-York. Address A. T., Box No. 3,150 Post-Office.

TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man who has had five years' experience, and can bring the best of reference. Address J. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, in every respect; has good City references. Address P. A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WEEKLY paper, a boy who writes a good hand, who lives with his parents, and who can bring the best of recommendations from his Sunday-school teacher and others. A permanent situation and light work. Apply at the office of the New-York *Chronicle*, No. 8 Spruce-st., between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH OR American woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a very small family; one who understands her business thoroughly and can bring good City references. None other need apply to No. 25 Washington-place, near Greene-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 32 West 27th-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling HOYT'S POEMS, (price $1,) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who can give the best of City reference for character and ability. Apply at No. 107 5th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FOR DE Laines and Bareges. None but such as are experienced in drawing for these fabrics will answer. Address Box No. 950, Post-Office, with references.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY AND country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wash and iron, as experienced waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SCOTCH AND other Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer, &c. Also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants are respectfully informed that first-class girls, in various situations and with good references, consisting of English, Scotch, Welch and other Protestant girls, can be obtained at the Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or No. 260 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 134 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 444 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, as this is the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ESTE'S SHOES FROM PARIS—LADIES' Shoe Importer, No. 571 Broadway. Just received, per steamer, a new style of
Oriental Slipper,
Mulles of all colors,
Slippers of all colors,
Venetian Boots,
Buskins,
Danliette's,
clothes,
With a variety of walking boots,
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 16 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place,
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS
FOR
PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION
IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

MADAME M. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL IS now opening French classes for young ladies. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education.

Madame V. respectfully informs her former pupils and the public generally, that she is ready to resume her private lessons.

Private lessons in the French literature, history and mathematics by Professor Viguier de Montiel.

Circulars may be obtained at Mr. and Madame V.'s residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 34th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 351 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—Is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 22 by 63, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 125 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good repair. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min utes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

$6,250—RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A brown-stone house and lot, No. 36 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 45 feet deep, two-story high, basement with full under-cellar; contains all modern improvements, in perfect order, built in the best manner; beautifully situated in the centre of the block of 30 and opposite to the block of 30 brown-stone houses. Terms, half cash, or ten piano-fortes at wholesale cash price would be taken; balance on mortgage. Title indisputable. Carpets and oil-cloths (new) will be sold if desired and possession given when sold. Apply on the premises to the owner, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. N. B.—No other goods taken.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS —The two vacant lots on the corner of Joralemon-st. and Sidney-place, Brooklyn; also, in New-York City, the three-story brick house and lot No. 161 East 35th-st., and a fine cottage house, with from 4 to 30 lots, situated on 109th-st., east of 2d-av., and commanding a fine view of the Harlem and East Rivers and the adjoining country. On the premises is the house, barn, and a large cold grapery, containing 70 vines of the best kind of grapes, in full bearing, and a great variety of other fruits. Inquire of L. MARCY, 109th-st., or at the grocery No. 97 Franklin-st., cor. Church.

FOR SALE VERY LOW, IF INQUIRED FOR immediately, the house and lot No. 219 Lexington-av.; house, 20x55, and finished throughout, by the present owner, in the very best manner. Lot, 20x90. It is situated on the best part of Lexington-av., and well worthy of the attention of any parties seeking a desirable investment or residence. For particulars, apply to M. A. FIELD, No. 50 Exchange-place, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL BROWN-stone English basement houses on 20th-st., a little East of the 2d-av. The houses are finished with all the modern conveniences, including gas, gas-fixtures, Croton, baths, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALLEN-STREET—One of those neat and convenient two-story and attic brick houses in Allen-st., just above Rivington-st., known as No. 153; situation one of the pleasantest in the eastern section of the City. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR STORY and basement brown-stone front house, No. 163 Madison-av., for sale or to let, with the furniture or without. With the furniture, will be let only to a respectable private family for a year or a term of years. Apply on the premises, or to F. L. SCHLESSINGER, No. 63 Pine-st.

TO CARMEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKlyn, a house, two lots and stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 290 Dean-st.

THE REAL ESTATE ADVERTISER AND REPORTER is the best paper in which to advertise property for sale or to rent. Office No. 79 Cedar-st. Canvassers wanted.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH bath, gas, &c., situated in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., healthy and beautiful location. Rent $400. Also, the premises corner Broome and Marion sts., a fine location for business. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH POWER, IN THE NEW-Haven Depot, corner of Franklin and Centre sts., at low rates, to suit the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 52 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

LARGE HOUSE—RENT FREE—AT FLUSHING—Just finished and will be given rent free till April next, to an unexceptionable family.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall, and near one of the City Railroads, near Sands-st. or Myrtle-av. preferred; the house a wooden frame building, two-story and attic, in a lot 20 or 25 feet by 100; price, $2,000, or $2,200. Any person having such premises for sale may address a note, describing premises and location, to HOUSE, Box No. 2,910 Post-Office, New-York City.

A SMALL FAMILY WISH TO RENT a small cottage house, genteelly located; must be easy of access and within one hour of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rent not to exceed $300. Address, with full particulars, J. F. S., No. 466 New-York Post-Office. Would rent to 1st of May only, and would buy or use furniture if suited.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL TWO OR THREE story brick dwelling, with modern improvements, and in a respectable neighborhood; not above 30th-st.; between 3d and 6th avs.; at a reasonable rent. Address J. B. A., Clinton Insurance Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED BUILDING, WITH space for yard, covering four or five lots, on the North River side of the City, between 12th and 25th sts., to lease for manufacturing purposes. Address, stating particulars, B. B., Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILdren, wishes to get a small room in a respectable, quiet family; would like to do sewing in part; payment of the rent. The best of City references given. Address ANNA R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STABLE, WITH THREE STALLS, and room for four wagons, all above ground; location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address STABLE, care of Mr. Godfrey, Union-square Post-office, Broadway, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required.
JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

$5,500—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—About 23 acres of the choicest of lands, at Washingtonville, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, in good repair, good buildings, all new; house, carriage-house and barn, two wells of water, 6 to 7 acres young bearing orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or BIGG SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)
The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 738 and 738 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 3 Ann-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct, 12, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

300 dozen shot belts.	100 dozen scissors and shears.
120 dozen dram bottles.	175 dozen pocket knives.
50 dozen fine tumbler padlocks.	250 gro. table cutlery.
25 dozen drawing knives.	400 pair trace chains.
100 dozen curry combs.	20 dozen steel-yards.
100 dozen panel, hand and rip saws.	
100 patent volcanic pistols.	
25 double and single barrel guns.	

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods in lots to suit the City and country trade.
(By order of the assignee.)
An invoice of French and German toys and fancy goods.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely.
All of the splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the house. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 30 hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues at the house.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) in the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and covered in silk brocade; centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs; rosewood etageres, mirrors, doors, statuary, marble tops; 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, and made by City maker; rosewood secretary and bookcase, lined with satin wood; superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists, Parian statuettes, bronzes, French China vases, bisque figures and vases, pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match; hall-stand and chairs. Dining-room—Oak, buffet, extension table, arm and other chairs; rich cut-glass decanters, goblets, champagnes, wines, and table cutlery, of the best description; French China dinner and tea sets; silver-plated ware, casters, spoons, forks, cake-basket, &c.; oval mirrors, clocks, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, paillases, bolsters and pillows, blankets and sofas, rockers, chairs, tables, corner-stands, mirrors and carpets. For further particulars, see *Herald* of this day. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots:
ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, east side, between 109th and 110th sts.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST.—Six lots, north side, adjoining above.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—Five lots, south side, adjoining in rear.
ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, north side, adjoining above.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, south side, adjoining, in rear.
ON SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—One lot.
Sale absolute, to close a concern. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON MONDAY, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large and well-selected stock of superior furniture, embracing parlor suite of solid rosewood in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; chamber suites of various styles, mahogany, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, buffets and chairs, etageres, centre and sofa tables, what-nots, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, &c. Also, a complete suite of black walnut chamber furniture, made by Desoir, in fine order. Three piano fortes. Goods boxed and shipped in the best manner.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET AND SECOND-AV. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Ten valuable lots on the N. E. corner of 2d-av. and 79th-st., each 25 feet by 100. One of the finest plots on the east side of the City. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, beautifully graded, curbed, guttered and flagged; sewer, gas, and Croton water, all complete and paid for. 75 per cent. can remain.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell on TUESDAY, at No. 86 West 11th-st., all the splendid furniture in said house; rosewood suites, rosewood etageres, Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, French China and stone China ware, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, superior 7-octave piano, of beautiful finish and tone, stool and cover; paintings, oil-cloth, stair and ingrain carpet, with a great variety of goods, being a large house. Sale positive. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY AND WATCHES—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., positive sale of elegant jewelry of entirely new designs of Mosaics, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and earrings, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, seal and stone rings, studs, sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, elegant double timekeeper, chronometers, patent and detached lever watches; also, gold guard vest chains, chatelaines, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
A LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—W. ABBOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ A. M., the entire stock of mahogany furniture, bedding, &c., contained in store No. 449 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.
The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.
Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A family declining housekeeping, will offer for three days only, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, of this week, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., at fifty per cent below cost prices. The assortment comprises almost every article usually found in a first class residence; works of art, fancy goods, oil cloths, carpets, mirrors, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture in rosewood and oak, cutlery, glass, china and silver ware, &c., &c., between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

THE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS at No. 281 Broadway will be sold at auction THIS DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, and will be continued each day until the entire collection is disposed of. JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MARRIED PHYSICIAN OF considerable experience and of a good social standing, desires to form a connection for the practice of medicine and surgery with an older and established physician. None but those of undoubted respectability in the profession need answer this. Address C., Box No. 642 Post-Office.

$500—ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN OR unmarried lady, speaking one or more languages beside the English, who can loan their employer the above amount on good security, can have pleasant employment and liberal salary, or they can take an interest in an enterprise of great promise. Address FORTUNE, Box No. 145 *Times* office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY NOW OFFERS to purchase exclusive right for a valuable improvement connected with teaching music, now in successful use. Amount of capital required small. For full particulars, inquire at 114 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front office.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING AT NORWICH, Conn., for a hat, fur and gentlemen's furnishing store. The right sort of man can easily establish a desirable business.

TO EXCHANGE FOR WATCHES.—PAGE, BACON & CO.'S note for $319, having about twelve months to run, drawing interest. Address J. H. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—THE OLD-established and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, WILLIAM S. MORSE, EDGAR W. MORSE and JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., who respectively reside in the City, County and State of New-York, have, pursuant to provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and subsequent amendments thereof, formed a limited-partnership on the following terms and conditions, namely: The business intended to be transacted is the money exchange, brokerage and collection business, and is to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of MORSE & BROTHER.
WILLIAM S. MORSE and EDGAR W. MORSE are the only general partners, and JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., is the only special partner interested in said partnership. The said JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., has contributed $20,000 in cash to the common stock of said partnership; said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of September, in the year 1858, and will terminate on the 24th day of September, in the year 1860. Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
WM. S. MORSE,
E. W. MORSE,
J. CAMPBELL, JR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., for the purpose of importing and dealing in wines, brandies, choice groceries, &c.
ABRAM M. BININGER,
RUFUS WATTLES,
JAMES W. FREELAND,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1858. WILLIAM PINCKNEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent,
ABRAM M. BININGER,
RUFUS WATTLES,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1858. JAS. W. FREELAND.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
ALSO, ON		
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & MERRIYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.
JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in London, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855. N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.
LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
H. GRAHAM, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 26 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.
THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Tuesday, 11th inst. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

BANK OF YONKERS—YONKERS, OCT. 1, 1858. —DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Yonkers has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 9th inst. By order.
E. HOWLAND, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4. The time for receiving the above proposals is extended to the 11th day of October, on the evening of which day they will be opened in presence of the public.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, Oct. 5, 1858.
PROPOSALS.—BRICK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Governors of the Almshouse, at their Office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock M. of the 16th inst., for furnishing and delivering on Blackwell's Island such quantities of best quality of North River Hard Brick, as may be required for and in the erection of the Island Hospital. For further information, apply at their office, where blank-form proposals can be obtained.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA at 10 and 10½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on S

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met on Saturday in the Mayor's office. After the discharge of some routine business, the following resolution was put by the Mayor and carried:

Resolved, That in view of the low temperature of the atmosphere and the probability of its continuance, it is not dangerous to the public health to waive pretty much all Quarantine restrictions in regard to vessels, passengers, crews and cargoes arriving from Southern and West India ports; and that, therefore, hereafter the restrictions imposed upon such vessels should be limited to a short period of detention and ventilation. *Resolved*, also, that the cotton now at Quarantine, at the option of its owners, may be lightered to Brooklyn or to the wharves of this City: Provided, of course, that vessels arriving report their crews "all well."

This resolution being passed, it was applied to several cases upon which petitions had been presented.

The following communication from Dr. WALSER, Assistant Physician at the Marine Hospital, was read, received and placed on file.

DR. WALSER'S REJOINDER TO THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH, AND ITS HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York:

SIRS: I had the honor to present to your Board in the latter part of August past, a communication in reference to the origin, history, number of cases, and management of yellow fever, as it had then occurred on Staten Island this season, outside of the Quarantine walls. My object in making such a communication was two-fold, viz: First, to present the facts as they appeared from personal and careful inspection; and second, to correct false reports which had been and were being circulated by parties who were accused of having a monied interest in magnifying facts, and in creating an alarm. At the time, the particular purpose of getting up an alarm was generally understood, but the subsequent action of the Castleton Board of Health, and its incendiary mob, developed and made transparent the motives which actuated the alarmists. The grand purpose was to manufacture for the Hospital burners a pseudo apology for the commission of a wholesale [illegible]

The incendiary reports which sprang from interested property owners, who had the countenance of the Castleton Board of Health, were false in at least two important particulars, viz: they misstated the number of cases of fever, and gave an account foreign to the truth in respect to the immediate source of infection. At the same time these falsities were published, it was difficult to understand what purposes were intended to be served by them, but since the destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals, it is plain that they were manufactured to order, irrespective of truth, and as a part of a plan which must have been under contemplation for months. It was stated by the alarmists that the source of the infection in Tompkinsville, in the first instance, was from KRAMER, an employe of Quarantine. This statement was boldly and promptly contradicted, and the proof to sustain such a position was ready to show that the man KRAMER had had nothing to do with vessels infected with yellow fever, except early in April, and that he had never taken to the infected districts a morsel of refuse material poisoned with the virus of yellow fever. This declaration, although made in August, and in direct conflict with the flaming accounts of the alarmists, was not denied till a few days since, and then only in general terms, and by the Health Officer of the Castleton Board of Health. But the distortion and denial of facts by the *gifted* and *efficient* Castleton Health Officer is in no respects surprising, when it is considered from whence he received his appointment, and the feeble tenure by which he held his office; for it will be remembered that Dr. MUNDY, for and on account of certain charges of official inefficiency or incapacity, was formally dismissed from office. It is true, by certain hooks or crooks, the Castleton Health Officer secured for himself a whitewashing and a reinstatement into office; yet, being allowed to return to his "first love" was a matter of charity, and not of justice—a matter of luck—because the celebrated Board of Health failed to find a respectable physician who would consent to follow the footsteps of an "illustrious predecessor!" But after all, perhaps the restoration of Dr. MUNDY to office, notwithstanding the proof of his incapacity or inefficiency, was nothing more than what the claims of consistency would demand. It was charged that, in effect, he did nothing to protect the public health; nothing to prohibit or prevent clandestine intercourse and communication between the shores of Tompkinsville and the infected vessels; nothing towards cleansing the locality where the infection had found a lodgment; nothing to isolate the infected district or to keep persons from visiting it: nothing, in short, to prevent the spread of pestilence. And yet the Board, organized for special purposes aside from considerations of the public health, ought not to lash its medical officer for the neglect of sanatory duties. Generally, the object of organizing a Board of Health is to guard against the spread of disease. Such was the pretension of the Castleton Board of Health, but its acts speak louder than words. They teach the fact, which is now known throughout the Commonwealth, that the grand aim of the Board was to remove or destroy the hospitals at Quarantine; or, in other words, to pronounce the hospitals a nuisance to afford real estate speculators a sham apology for committing a capital offence. This charge against the Castleton Board of Health, since its acts have been scanned by the people, needs not the introduction of particular proof to sustain it, and the falsity of the professions of the Board were fully shared by those who encouraged its action, and answered its appeal for the commission of arson on the nights of the 1st and 2d September last. The Board evidently had its designs upon the Hospitals. It declared them to be nuisance, and called upon citizens to abate it. The call was heeded—the buildings within the Quarantine inclosure, dwellings and offices, as well as Hospitals, were burned to the ground. As before stated, the Board professed to act for the protection of the public health; and a stranger, not knowing that the subterranean motive which actuated it was to enhance the value of real estate on Staten Island, might have readily supposed that the Marine Hospitals, of themselves, had proved to be a source of infection outside of Quarantine walls. But such is not the fact, and the truth of this statement is not so well known and fully understood anywhere in this State as in Richmond county. For the last half century yellow fever has been imported in vessels which have been compelled to anchor, discharge and cleanse off the shore of Staten Island, and cases of yellow fever have been sent therefrom into Quarantine Hospitals. The testimony of all unbiased and disinterested persons is, that such vessels and their cargoes, and not their sick in Hospitals, are dangerous to the public health—have been a source of infection to the shores of Staten Island—and yet, the Castleton Board of Health, having a single eye to the pecuniary interest of its constituents, and hence, desiring the destruction of the Hospitals, disregarded the great and only source of danger—the infected vessels and cargoes—and proclaimed the Hospitals a nuisance! To proclaim the Marine Hospitals, including the dwellings, offices, &c., within the inclosure, to be a nuisance, is an outrage upon truth. In this respect, the action of the Castleton Board of Health, and the mob which followed in its wake, have made a fatal mistake; and this mistake has been made apparent by medical testimony in the interest of the Board, taken at the recent examination of TOMPKINS and THOMPSON. Vessels and cargoes from yellow-fever ports have spread the disease upon Staten Island, and if the Castleton Board of Health, therefore, had proclaimed them a nuisance, there would have been some consistency in their action, and a shadow of reason for the people to have responded accordingly. But as it is, the Marine Hospital never having been a source of danger to the people of Tompkinsville, the acts or ordinances of the Board declaring the Quarantine grounds and hospitals a nuisance, were a libel and a farce, and those who were guided by such acts or ordinances, in burning down the Quarantine buildings, were guilty of unmitigated arson. The Castleton Board of Health, and those whom it represents, for the past three years have been decrying the Quarantine authorities for laxity in the management of the institution, and for refusing to conduct the same according to the wishes of the Board. Now the cry of looseness in this respect has been raised as a mere cat's-paw for an excuse to make war on the institution, and the plea that the officers of Quarantine have acted in conflict with the town Board, is a studied complaint of a kindred character, and made solely for the same purpose. The truth is, that within the past four years the discipline at Quarantine has been much more severe and rigid than at any period prior thereto and since the foundation of the institution. Every person on Staten Island knows full well that prior to 1855, "emigrant runners," stevedores, lightermen, and other employes at Quarantine, had full, free and unrestricted intercourse with vessels, cargoes and hospitals; and that without any restraint, or the least complaint on the part of citizens, they were allowed to go home to their families every night, and to mix with the people indiscriminately. But since 1855—since the project of burning the hospitals has been popular, stevedores, lightermen, &c., have become alarmingly dangerous. This new-born fear has been mere pretence, a paltry cry for a purpose—a hobby which has been seized as a scape-goat to cover up the wicked design of destroying the State's property for individual gain. And that the cry or alarm has been uncalled for and senseless, has been demonstrated beyond question in the fact, that not a case of yellow fever has been communicated by a stevedore or other employe of Quarantine, outside or inside the walls of the Institution.

I respectfully submit the foregoing statements in contradiction of the recent proceedings of the Castleton Board of Health, which appeared in many of the City papers, and in which many unjust and false reflections were made against,

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
THEO. WALSER,
Assistant Physician Marine Hospital.

A reply having been forwarded from the Chamber of Commerce to a communication made from the Board, it was decided that the same be printed and referred to a Committee, consisting of President HASWELL, the Mayor, Drs. ROCKWELL and MILLER.

The bill of the Assistant Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward was ordered to be paid.

Some other routine matter being disposed of, the Board adjourned to Monday.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT enable th evictims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver, and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption, or wound.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUNSHADES AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The eminent tragedian, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., is to appear at this theatre to-night, as *Melantius*, in KNOWLES' great play of the "Bridal," supported by the excellent company. The romantic pantomimic drama of the "Wood Demon" is also to be produced in great splendor. Secure your seats early.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 15 5042, 5043, 1349, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421. *Part II.*—4634, 840, 848, 992, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1608. *Part III.*—1302, 1294, 1221, 1376, 1396, 1424, 1418, 1420, 142, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1446, 1448, 1456, 1460, 1462, 1466, 1468, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1508, 1510, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1522, 1524.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 77, 78, 81, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 17, 11.

LONG ISLAND.

Horrible Murder at Pawling, Dutchess County—Escape of the Murderer.

A brutal murder was committed in the town of Pawling, Dutchess County, on Sunday night, 3d inst. A gentleman named BANCROFT has a country residence at Pawling, where he resides through the Summer months. He has a younger brother who resides on the premises, and had directed this brother at different times to discharge the Irish servants, one after another. On Saturday night the brothers arrived from New-York, and young BANCROFT demanded the discharge of some of the servants in the house, and his request not being complied with, he refused to accompany his brother home, but continued on to Sharon, Conn., his native place. On Sunday evening he returned to Pawling by the Harlem Railroad. At the depôt he borrowed a revolver, walked to his brother's and knocked at the door, supposing it would be opened by the servant girl, when he would shoot her. But his brother answered the summons, and perceiving his attitude and intention, immediately slammed the door in his face, and fled to the kitchen to alarm the domestics, but found that the coachman was out. When the latter was returning from the barn to the house, young BANCROFT met him and without a word discharged the revolver three times at the unfortunate man, the ball lodging in the abdomen. The inmates of the house were so alarmed by the affray, that only Mrs. BANCROFT would go to the assistance of the wounded man. He was alive when found, but his injuries were of so serious a nature that there is no chance of his recovery. The coachman is represented to have been a man of good character, peaceable and industrious. BANCROFT fled after the perpetration of the deed, and has not been arrested. He is supposed to be on his way to California.

Brooklyn Items.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The American Congressional Convention for the Second District met at the Shakespeare Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. Alderman VAN BRUNT was elected Chairman, and CHAUNCEY M. PERRY, Secretary. Considerable time was consumed in settling the dispute as to the delegates legally elected in the Seventh and Twelfth Wards. This disposed of, the subject of uniting with the Republicans to defeat the divided Democracy in this District was the next in order. A resolution to appoint a Committee of Conference was introduced and discussed until a late hour, when it was adopted by a vote of 22 ayes to 17 nays. The Conference Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: P. G. Bergen, James L. Smith, James R. Burton, James Flynn, Wm. H. Story, and George L. Bennett. The Committee is understood to be equally divided as to the practibility of fusion.

The Convention adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS INTERFERED WITH.—A man has established at the corner of York-street and Green-lane, Brooklyn, a ball alley to play an Irish game known by that name. It has been kept in operation since it was first established, night and day, Sundays as well as week days. Yesterday, some two hundred Irishmen assembled and played one match, and were about to play another when a posse of the Second Precinct Police, under Sergeant CROFT, made a descent upon the place. They succeeded in arresting the proprietor and twelve of the participants in the game. They were locked up, and will be examined before Justice CORNWELL this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A rigger named JAMES LEE, of New-York, while at work on the top of a brig lying at the foot of Gold-street, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, lost his hold and fell to the deck of the vessel, by which he was killed almost instantly. The deceased was about 40 years old, and leaves a family. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

YELLOW FEVER.—A man named JOHN MORAN, a boatman, lies sick with the yellow fever at No. 31 Columbia-street, Brooklyn. The case was reported to the Health Officer yesterday by Dr. GEORGE COCHRANE, who has the patient in charge.

DIED DRUNK.—A man named THOMAS SHADY was picked up in the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, late Saturday night, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was taken to the Station-house, and died before morning. Coroner REDDING will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

A BOLD THIEF.—A thief wearing a white, thin coat, entered the basement of the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, during service, and took the Priest's coat from a hook and walked off, leaving his own in place of it.

BURGLARY.—The store of JOHN H. WYMANS & Co., corner of Richards and Walcott streets, South Brooklyn, was forced open Saturday night, and robbed of property valued at $75.

BROOKLYN TAXES.—The average taxation throughout Kings County in 1857 was $1 73 per cent., and for this year it is $1 54.8, a reduction of eighteen cents two mills on $100, or a little more than ten per cent. on the amount raised.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 124 deaths in the city of Brooklyn; of which 17 were men, 19 women, 38 boys, and 50 girls. There was only one death by yellow fever reported. This was JANE FITZGERALD, Kelsey's Alley, Sixth Ward.

In Williamsburg, the Rev. M. R. TOMPKINS preached yesterday his second anniversary sermon before the New-England Congregational Church.

The Rev. C. W. ANABLE delivered a discourse on Sabbath-Schools in the Washington-avenue Baptist Church yesterday.

The Jury in the case of Margaret Marshall *vs.* the Newtown Kerosene Company, on trial in the Circuit Court, for the second time, awarded the plaintiff $5,000 damages. The husband of the plaintiff was killed by an explosion in the works of defendants, caused by the carelessness of their agents.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, made a descent upon a house of bad repute, on Hudson-avenue, near DeKalb, and arrested the keeper and five of the boarders. They were all committed for a hearing, to-day.

SUICIDE.—A girl named JULIA BRODERICK, 19 years old, residing at No. 96 Sands-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide Thursday night by throwing herself into a well in the rear of her residence, during a temporary state of insanity. The body was not recovered until Friday evening, when Coroner SNELL held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named GEORGE MARTIN, 13 years old, on Friday night last fell from the roof of a house to the sidewalk on Franklin-street, Brooklyn, and was instantly killed. Coroner SNELL held an inquest.

New-Jersey Items.

ROBBERY IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—About 10½ o'clock on Saturday night, JOSEPH REDING, residing at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, was arrested at the Jersey City Ferry Dépôt by Officer FARLEY, on a charge of feloniously entering the saddlery store of BETTS, NICHOLS & Co., No. 99 Liberty-street, New-York, and stealing $200 from the safe. Shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday evening the accused, who was formerly a clerk for the above firm, it is alleged, came out of the store, and meeting the private watchman, remarked that he should wait for BARTON (a clerk) no longer. The watchman suspected nothing wrong, but shortly after found the store-door unlocked and supposed that it was left so by the carelessness of the porter. One of the firm was sent for, when it was discovered that the safe had been unlocked, and $200 in bills were missing. A bag, containing $1,000 in gold, remained untouched. Suspicion fell upon REDING, and his arrest was effected as he was returning home. It is supposed that he secreted himself in the store before it was closed, and, knowing where the safe key was kept, could easily gain access to the money. The prisoner was taken to New-York and committed.

AN INFANT DESERTED IN A FERRY-HOUSE.—On Saturday evening the bridge-tender at the Jersey Ferry-house on the New-York side, saw a covered willow basket remaining on one of the seats after the passengers had all gone out. Curiosity led him to peep in, when he was surprised to find a beautiful female infant about a week old. It was richly dressed, and there was also an abundance of little clothes for the stray waif. It was sent to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention, composed of the First, Second and Third Wards, met at No. 52 Montgomery-street on Saturday night, and organized by choosing JOHN WILSON Chairman. Alderman WILLIAM VOORHIES was unanimously renominated, and, upon being notified, declined to accept the nomination, and stated his reasons for so doing. The Convention then balloted ten times, with the following result: SAMUEL A. FRENCH, 5; GEORGE McLOUGHLIN, 4; WILLIAM R. BROWN, 2. The Convention then adjourned to the same place, on Tuesday evening.

FAREWELL MEETING IN THE TENT.—The services which have been held for some weeks past under the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association were closed for the season yesterday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. JONES of the Mariners' Church, New-York, before a large audience.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 9.

$10,000 Ill. Int. Bds.'60.	90	530 Harlem R.R. Pref.	23
5,000 Indiana State 5s.	91	300 Reading R. R. s30.	49
6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	91⅜	100 do	49⅛
23,000 Missouri State 6s	86⅛	30 do	49⅜
7,000 do	86⅜	700 do s30	49¼
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	95	200 do s60	49⅜
2,000 Cal. St. 7s nwBds	83½	500 do s10	49⅜
10,000 Virginia 6s	93⅜	350 do	49⅜
1,200 Ohio State 6s, '86.	106⅜	300 do s10	49⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	93½	1200 do s10	49⅜
5,000 Read. R. Bds. '86,	71	100 do	49⅞
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	91	150 do	50¼
1,000 M. Cen. R. 8 p. c. 1 m.	S. F. Con. Bs. 92½	550 do	50½
do	93	600 do	50⅝
3,500 do	b60 83½	150 Mich. Cent. R.R.	55
1,000 Ill. Peceland Bds	87	100 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	23⅞
1,000 LaC. & M. l. g. bs.	26¼	100 do b30	24
4,000 do	27	520 do s3	24
3,000 Gal. & C. 2dm. bs.	93	100 do b60	24½
8 Bank of New-York.	109½	300 do s10	24
20 Continental Bk	98¼	75 do b30	24¼
90 Penn. Coal Co.	76	50 do b10	24½
10 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	16½	125 do	24½
50 do b60	16⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G Stk.	47¼
334 Pacific Mail SS. Co	102⅜	200 do s30	47
20 do s10	103	350 do	47⅛
200 do	102¾	300 Illinois Cen. R. b60	79
50 do	102⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	71½
50 do b10	103	120 Galena & Chic. R.	84¾
50 do b10	102⅞	50 do s10	84½
467 do	103	100 do s60	83½
960 N. Y. Cen. RR. s3	83¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R. s10	32
50 do b10	83¼	50 do	32¼
500 do s20	83¼	400 do b60	32⅜
5 do	83½	50 do s30	32
50 do b3	83½	50 do s30	32½
450 do	83⅜	200 do b10	32½
300 do b30	83¾	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	66
300 do b30	83¾	600 do s30	66
250 do s10	83⅞	150 do b60	66⅛
100 do b60	83⅝	50 do b60	66¼
100 Erie Railroad	16¼	100 do b30	66⅛
do	16	300 do	66⅜
250 do	16⅛	100 La C. & Mil. R. b60	4¾
400 Harlem Railroad	10¾	300 do	4¾
500 do b60	10¾	35 New-Jersey R. R.	127½
100 do b30	10¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s	86⅛	1300 Reading R. R.	s15 50
1,000 do	86½	100 do	50⅞
10,000 do	86¾	400 do	51
5,000 do	s45 86⅜	400 do	50¾
10,000 Cal. S. 7s, n. b.	85½	50 Michigan C. R.	55⅛
5,000 La C. & Mil. l. g. b	27	100 do	b10 55⅜
30 Bk. New-York	109½	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30 24¼
25 St. Nicholas Bank	95	200 do	24½
50 Canton Co.	19¾	100 do	s30 24
11 Pac. M. St. Co.	102⅜	150 M. S. & N. I. G'td sk.	47¼
20 do	102⅜	200 do	s30 47
30 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99¼	50 do	s3 47
100 Fen. Coal Co.	76	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 79
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 83¼	50 do	s10 78¾
250 do	b60 83⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 32⅝
150 do	s3 83¾	100 do	b30 32¾
100 do	b10 83¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R'd.	b60 66
200 do	s10 83¾	100 do	s7. 66
200 do	s30 83½	52 Stonington R. R.	55
100 do	b3 83⅜	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16½
600 do	s60 83	280 Harlem R. R.	10¾
50 do	s30 83¾	300 do	10⅞

MONDAY, Oct. 11—A. M.

The *Canada's* mails from Europe *vid* Boston were delivered at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday night. The dates are to Saturday, Sept. 25. The telegraph from Halifax has already supplied nearly all the items of financial interest. In American Stocks, Michigan Central Sinking Fund advanced to 87½ sterling, ex-dividend, sales, and 89 subsequently asked; New-York Central, latest sales 76½ sterling, on low figures from this side; Illinois Central 77 sterling. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports considerable business in the best of the Railway bonds. He remarks:

"A fair business continues to be done in American securities, the demand being chiefly for the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds. We note considerable transactions in Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central, and Illinois Central Bonds, at fully previous rates. There has been a reaction in Illinois Shares from 20⅛, the point recently attained, to 23 dis., at which they close. New-York Central Shares touched 77½, but have given way to 76."

The latest London Stock Exchange report is as follows of

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	24 to 22 dis.	23 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ c., 1860.	83 to 87 x. c.	
Do., do., 1869	87 to 89	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82.	87 to 89 x. c.	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84 to 86	84½
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	75 to 77	76½
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	66 to 68	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl.	91 to 93	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 22d Sept. gives the following results when compared with the previous week;

Public deposits	£8,740,684	Inc.	£699,606
Other deposits	12,049,489	Dec.	151,470
Rest	3,698,289	Inc.	2,164
Government securities	10,980,684	Inc.	10,170
Other securities	15,227,068	Dec.	84,206
Notes unemployed	12,865,350	Inc.	585,380

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,015,955 being a decrease of £138,035, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,134,065, showing an increase of £485,150, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 17th ult.:

Sept.	For Money—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 18	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Mon. 20	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
Tues. 21	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	97¾	97¾
Wed. 22	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Thur. 23	97¾	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝
Fri. 24	97¾	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝

BRITISH EXPORT RETURNS—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
January	£7,221,600	£9,058,105	£7,974,786
February	7,283,416	9,313,040	7,725,747
March	9,000,374	10,456,348	9,448,570
April	9,451,433	9,985,844	9,424,926
May	10,264,648	11,382,204	8,733,300
June	10,241,433	10,630,840	10,661,087
July	10,993,997	12,201,532	9,968,226
August	10,753,292	11,638,805	11,134,763
Total	£74,689,934	£84,663,713	£75,596,564

In reference to the change of interest by the Bank of France, the London *Daily News* says:

"The Council of the Bank of France have this day reduced their rate of discount from 3½ ₱ cent., at which it was fixed on the 10th of June last, to 3 ₱ cent. In the interval the stock of bullion has increased from £20,415,000 to £23,750,000—a difference of £3,335,000. Perhaps the alteration may give the exchange between Paris and London a slight turn in our favor; but it is chiefly interesting as marking a fresh step towards the monetary overflow which in most quarters is considered inevitable, and which may yet induce the Bank of England, despite their judicious reluctance, to lower their terms by another half ₱ cent. To say truth, however, this latter contingency is one which many persons of sound views would rejoice to see altogether avoided.

The step now adopted by the French Bank, having been fully anticipated, has produced no effect upon the stock markets, either at Paris or London. The English funds to-day were completely stationary in price, and in the other departments of the Stock Exchange business was almost unprecedentedly dull. Many of the dealers have been heard to declare that they pass whole days without entering into a single transaction. Prices, however, remain well supported."

The *Morning Chronicle* says, on the same subject:

"It seems very doubtful whether the Bank authorities here will make a further relaxation, especially as the increasing requirements of trade, and the distribution of the October dividends, may enable them to find extended employment for their immense resources."

And the London *Times:*

"The expected reduction in the rate of discount o the Bank of France was announced this afternoon, the movement being from 3½ ₱ cent., the rate fixed on the 10th of June last, to 3 ₱ cent. Since the previous alteration there has been an augmentation of about £3,500,000 in the stock of bullion. At the commencement of the year the rate was 5 ₱ cent., and the bullion, which is now about £24,000,000, was then under £10,000,000. The closing prices of the French Three ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 72f. 60c. for money and 72f. 70c. for the end of the month, showing no alteration."

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,658,810, as against $2,359,095 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,807 51—of which over half-a-million is in Domestic Cotton manufactures to China—as against $1,721,980 same week last year. The Export of Specie is $625,817, as against $69,000 same week last season. The Customs paid into the Government Treasury amount to $436,374. The disbursements from the office are $623,941 in excess of this sum; reducing the balance on Saturday afternoon to $10,476,672, against $11,100,613.

The export demand for Specie, and the net disbursements of the week by the Sub-Treasury being thus about equal, the average Bank reserve, on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, is not likely to vary materially from the last average of $28,533,185. The gold exchanges with the interior, however, are believed to be rather against the City for Southern account. The market for Money is easier for 90 days @ 4 months' bills, which are taken, well indorsed, at 4 ₱ cent., and single name, 4½@5 ₱ cent. Longer dates range 5@7 ₱ cent., according to classification of signatures, and 30@60-day approved acceptances go at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers are getting money at call, or at 5@10 days' notice, at from 3@4 ₱ cent.; the supply on dividend-paying collateral being unusually free at 3@3½ ₱ cent. The improved activity at the Stock Exchange is affording fair employment on other Stock collateral at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed for Saturday's packet, 109¾@109¾ on London, bank bills, and 109¾@109¾ merchant bills. The tendency of the market, as the Cotton movement from the South increases, is to lower rates. The next mail for England goes by the *Arabia* from this port on Wednesday next.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of September, published a few days since, and our own usual summary, given at the same time, of the trade of the nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from the 1st January to 30th September, 1858, were.....$113,366,379

Add week in October	2,658,810
Total to date	$166,025,189
Amount same time 1857	189,242,672
Decrease this season	$73,217,483

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reëxported, to Sept. 30	$45,646,000
Add week in October	1,807,451
Total to date	$47,453,451
Against same time in 1857	56,156,980
Decrease to date	$8,703,529

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to Sept. 30	$20,603,000
Add week in October	625,817
Total to date	$21,228,817
Against same time, 1857	33,557,000
Decrease to date	$12,328,183

The receipts at New-York of Gold from California, and of Foreign Coin, since the 1st of January to the present date are.....$27,345,047
From Europe, &c.....2,021,000
Total receipts.....$29,366,047
Against previous year:
From California.....$23,886,653
From Europe.....6,678,000—$30,564,653
Aggregate decrease.....$1,198,606

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103¾@104 int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	81⅛@83⅛@82½@83⅛
New-York and Erie	15⅜@14⅞@17@15⅞@16⅛
Reading	47½@48⅜@48@49@51@50½
Rock Island	65@66⅛@64¾@66
Michigan Southern	23⅛@23¾@24¼@24⅛
Michigan Southern preferred	44⅛@46@47½
Michigan Central	52@51@54@55⅛
Toledo	31½@32@32½@32⅝
Galena	84¼@86@84@84½
Illinois Central	79½@78⅛@79
Pacific Mail	104⅝@106⅜@100@102¾
Panama	118¼@119@116¾@118½
Missouris	85@86@86¾
Virginias	93¼@93¾@93¾
Tennessees	90¾@91@91¾
La Crosse Bonds	26½@25½@27

The dealings on the Stock Exchange through the whole of the past week were large and quite spirited. The advance is more general than for usual, and the *Bull* account, aided by some considerable investment purchases of State Stocks, and other dividend securities—New York Central being the most prominent—is decidedly in the ascendant. Of course the ease of supply and cheapness of money has something to do with this movement. This influence, so ineffectual through most of the summer months, is at length more legitimately required, particularly in the free purchase of the class of securities just named, while it encourages, to a partial extent, the substantial revival of speculation in the non-dividend shares. The market, of all the business days of the week, was strongest on Saturday, closing firm in the afternoon.

There is a good inquiry for the new Federal Loan, finding but few sellers, however, as most of the large parcels have been placed in bank or with other money lenders on a less rate of interest, to await a more decided turn in the market. The transactions in Treasury Bills are much larger. These are sought for the temporary employment of money, and the 4½@4¾ ₱ cents., which had been selling at, or a fraction under par, now command a small premium, while the 4 ₱ cents. change hands at about par. There is still $2,500,000 of the 3 ₱ cents. outstanding. The amount redeemed of late through the Custom-house is very trifling.

The State Stocks have advanced since our last weekly review ¾ ₱ cent. on Virginias, 1½ on Tennessees, 2 on Californias, and 1¾ on Missouris. The last sold, on Saturday afternoon, at 86⅜@¾ ₱ cent. Ohios, New-Yorks and Kentuckys are scarce, and the parcels offered bring 1@2 ₱ cent. above the September currency. Including private sales, the aggregate business in all the State Stocks